The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MRY 1, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 261.

POLITICAL.

Detailed Report of Yesterday's Doings in Cincinnati.

Meeting and Organization of the Various State Delegations.

Trumbull, Palmer, and Adams Still the Most Prominent Candidates.

The Movement of the Davis Guerrillas Pronounced a Failure.

The Differences in the Illinois Delegation Harmoniously Arranged.

Speech of Senator Schurz in the Kentucky Republican State Convention.

The New York World's Reply to Democratic Journals Opposing Adams.

Mr. Greeley's Last Word on the Tariff Question.

What Transpired Yesterday in Cincinnati—The Convention—Number and Character of the Delegates—What the Liberal Movement Seeks to Do for the Country—Democratic Interference Entirely Ignored—Unwarranted Interference of Davis' Supporters—The Presidential Pools—Meetings of State Delegations for Organization.

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SHAWLS, etc.

Retail Department.

INDIA SHAWLS.

We will offer, for the next ten days, a very choice and select lot of Real Genuine Camel's Hair India Shawls. As there are but forty-one of them, and as they are to be sold at a very small advance, ladies in quest of such an article will do well to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity to procure a bargain.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.,
Monroe and Franklin-sts.

LACE POINTS AND JACKETS.

We shall offer, in connection with the India Shawls, a superb lot of Lace Points and Jackets, just received, some of them beautifully shaded, of the latest French designs, and decidedly cheap.

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GROCERIES.

Parties moving who desire to know where they can buy the best

FAMILY GROCERIES
AT THE
Lowest Prices,
Are invited to examine our
COMPLETE STOCKS
AT
Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., and 191 West Madison-st.

We call for orders and deliver goods in all parts of the city, Kenwood, and Hyde Park daily, and solicit FAMILY ACCOUNTS or CASH TRADE.

STANTON & CO.

STOVES, ETC.

Rathbone's Stoves

An favorably known all over the United States, and no house is complete without one. Among their most popular patterns are the

FEARLESS

Cooking Stove, for Coal or Wood, with or without low cast Reservoir.

Good Cheap Stoves

In large variety, at their wholesale salesrooms,
30 & 32 South Canal-st.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.

For Retailed by prominent dealers in the city and country.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,
W. D. GIBSON, Manager.
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 120 Lake-st.,
Dealers in BUILDERS' CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. R. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

Builders' Hardware, Stoves, &c.
S. J. SURDAM & CO.,
189 Michigan-av.

LARRABEE & NORTH,
61 West Lake-st.

HARDWARE.
Builders' Hardware,
Mechanics' Tools,
Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Scissors, Shears, etc.
Drawing Instruments.
Agents for W. & L. E. GURLEY'S SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

IRON FOUNDRY, corner Halsted and Carroll sts., with Engine, Boiler, Cranes, etc., of a bargain. FORD MANUFACTURE & CO., 84 Washington-st.

WANTED.

BOHEMIAN,

or German girl, to run a Singer machine. Prompt, good weekly wages to a good hand. Apply at SAM DAVENPORT'S shirt Store, 187 East Van Buren st., near Fifth-av.

Real Estate.

A gentleman of long business experience and large acquaintance in Chicago, and who has considerable capital, would like to form a partnership with some respectable and well-established real estate firm. Address C R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED,

as Corresponding Clerk or Secretary. Am a rapid penman, experienced and good Phonographer. Address A C R, Tribune Branch office, South Side.

TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN.

A good draughtsman and a first-class assistant wanted at once. Apply to or address

O. F. RANDALL & CO., Architects,
No. 29 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special assembly of Oriental Sov. Consistory S. P. R. S. at their Rendezvous, at the hall of Home Lodge, corner Twenty-third-st. and Prairie-av., on Thursday, May 2, at 7:30 p. m., for work in the 32d degree. By order of the Ill. Com. in Chief.
S. H. CHURCHILL,
Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 243, A. F. and A. M. All the members of the lodge are invited guests with their ladies, are earnestly requested to be present at the Lodge room, on Friday, May 3, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., for work in the Master's degree.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

Musicians' Union.

Regular monthly meeting Thursday, May 2, at 8 o'clock p. m., in Vorwerts Turner Hall, corner Clark and Indiana sts. Applications will be received and acted upon.
E. SCHOLA, Pres. pro tem.
M. MENDELSOHN, Secy.

DRESS SUITS.

SUITS.

Silk Suits, Pongee Suits, Japanese Suits, Alpaca Suits, Seersucker Suits, Cambric Suits, White Lawn Suits, Paris Muslin Suits, Embroidered Muslin Suits, Stripe Muslin Suits, Batiste Suits, Grass Cloth Suits, Linen Suits and

SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

Suits made to order at twenty-four hours' notice.

A. C. DOWNS & CO.,
324 Madison-st.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

THIS
AWFUL
FIRST OF MAY
Will be some quite agreeable to those who buy their
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
AND
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
OF
KETCHUM & MARTIN,
201 East Madison-st.
Who continue to Retail at WHOLESALE PRICES.

R. H. PITKIN, late with Johnson & Abbey.
J. W. BROOKS, Jr., late with Burley & Tyrrell.

PITKIN & BROOKS,
303 Michigan-av.

WHOLESALE

CROCKERY,
LAMPS,
OHIO STONE WARE,
Glassware.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

REAL ESTATE.

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Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to

Ashland-av.

The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve.

S. J. WALKER,
No. 183 West Washington-st.

Elegant Residence
FOR SALE BY
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
500 Wabash-av.

We offer for sale a very elegant South Side residence, situated immediately on the lake shore. This is one of the finest residences in the city. Within easy reach of the cable railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve.

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500 WABASH-AV.

737 MICHIGAN-AV.

I offer to-day this week my residence, 737 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Lot, 50 x 12 front by 120 to an alley. The house is a two-story and basement, with brick and stone basement, finished in best style; 14 rooms; good cellar, stable, and carriage-house. Terms—$20 000 cash; or $20,000, one-third cash, balance one and two years, 10 per cent. Title perfect. No incumbrance. Possession given at once.
E. B. STEVENS, 98 Market-st.

A BARGAIN.

Three lots on Franklin-st., between Randolph and Lake, east front, each 20x80 feet, at $40 per foot, for a few days only. Terms easy.
F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

House for Sale.

Marble-front house near Ashland-av., two stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Immediate possession.
HENRY ALLEN, Jr., 245 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

A complete, comfortable house of ten rooms. Will sell home and lot with or without furniture and on easy terms. This is unquestionably a great bargain. Inquire at 185 Green-st., corner of Jackson, this day. Immediate possession. Will not rent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. ROBERTSON,
STATIONER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, AND
Commercial Printer,
379 WABASH-AV.
Bank and Office Outfits a Specialty.

GEO. H. FROST,
CITY SURVEYOR,
500 WABASH-AV.

KING & WILLARD, Attorneys,

have removed their office to 127 East Madison-st., near Lasalle. Mr. King is Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories, U. S. Commissioner and Notary Public.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. No. 115 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

245 West Madison-st., from 12 to 1.

DR. J. B. WALKER, OCULIST.

Twenty-third-st., from 1 to 5.

MILLINERY.

Wholesale Millinery.

GAGE BROTHERS & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash-av.

The LARGEST building devoted to one line of business in the United States. Our SPACIOUS Salesrooms contains the largest stock of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S HATS. A full line of the celebrated AA RIBBONS; also, BOILED RIBBONS and GROS GRAINS in all the NEW Shades, FRENCH and AMERICAN FLOWERS, a superior stock SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, etc., etc., to be found in Chicago. We invite particular attention to our stock of

Notions and Fancy Goods

as being EQUAL to any in the city. Inspection and comparison invited. Lowest prices on all goods.

PIERCE & SILVEY,
944 STATE-ST.,
Cor. of Twentieth.

Have the largest assortment of Millinery Goods that can be seen in Chicago. Ladies' Hats and Bonnets in Leghorn, Chip, English Straws, Tuscan Straws, in all styles, including the Mayflower, Kate Stanton, Dolly Varden, Berlin, Diamond, Cheritine, Sailor, Letitia, Hortense, Vienna, Favorite, Corisande, Palmyra, Saratoga, Victoria, Stanley, Mira, Paris, Sultania, &c.

For the children we have in Leghorn, Chip, &c., in the Pet, Bessie, Daisy, Gem, Cantina, Maud, Crescent, Fley, Sailor, Marine, School, &c. Boys' Hats. Babies' Bonnets in Silk Lace Piqua.

Rough and Ready Hats in black, brown and white, every style.

Particular attention paid to Blocking and Pressing.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

R. G. CASE & CO.,
Successors to Case & Savin, have removed to
No. 78 Van Buren-st.,
Where they have just received and opened a splendid stock of
LAMPS, GLASSWARE, CHANDELIERS, LOOKING-GLASSES, FRUIT JARS, ETC., ETC.

REMOVAL.
OFFICE OF THE
HOME
AND
HOME SHUTTLE
Sewing Machine
IS REMOVED TO
53 W. Washington-st.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

REMOVAL.

Herring's Safes

WILL BE FOUND AT
No. 46 State-st.,
On and after Monday, 29th inst.
HERRING & CO.,
46 State-st., and cor. of Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

REMOVED.

BROWN BROTHERS, Sidewalk and Vault Light Manufacturers, have removed to the northwest corner of Clinton and Jackson-sts. (West Division), where they would be pleased to see their friends and customers.

REMOVAL.

SIMEON W. KING, United States Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories, Passport Agent, and Notary Public, has removed his office to 167 East Madison-st., west Lasalle. Give him a call.

C. J. HAMBLETON
Has REMOVED his Real Estate and Loan Office to
124 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

BERVEY, ANTHONY & GALT
Have returned to their old offices, at
77 DEARBORN-STREET.

REMOVAL.

CHAS. E. CHASE & CO., Agents Evans' Line Steamers, Anchor Line, and Western States Lines; also agents for Marine Department of National Insurance Co. of Boston, will remove their office May 1 to 67 Market-st. Dock foot of North Lasalle-st.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

FEARING, RODMAN & SWIFT,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
LAWRENCE
AND
OLD COLONY DUCK,
AND
NEW BEDFORD CORDAGE.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAIN CABLES, GRAND CHAINS, &c.
IMPORTERS OF
Anchors, Wire Rope, Russia Bolt Rope, & Bunting.
23 & 25 Commercial-st., BOSTON.

FINANCIAL.

Parker & Rockwell.

Investments and Loans on Real Estate.
Offices—Room 1, No. 61 Devonshire-st., Boston.
No. 161 Wabash-av., Chicago.
J. MASON PARKER. JOHN ROCKWELL.

MONEY TO LOAN,
AT 9 & 10 PER CENT.
MATTOCKS & MASON, No. 82½ Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

Carmine Ink and Mucilage
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
14, 16, and 18 North Dearborn-st., and 142 Wabash-av.

WOOD, WOOD!

The undersigned begs leave to announce that he is again to be found on the old stand, corner of Sedgwick and Clybourn-sts., and is selling the best quality of dry hard wood at $6.50 per cord. Orders left at 1,700 Clybourn-st. will be promptly delivered at $6.50 per cord.
J. FINCH.

INSURANCE.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK
UNDERWRITERS'
AGENCY.

CASH ASSETS,
$3,666,242.85.

JAMES B. FLOYD, Agent,
60 South Canal-st.

WILL REMOVE,
May 6,
TO
No. 168 LaSalle-st.,
BRYAN BLOCK.

Cleveland Ins. Co. Cleveland,
Republic Ins. Co. Chicago.

Claims bought by
BUTLER & CO.,
167 West Madison-st.

ENTERPRISE
Insurance Co. of Phila., Pa.
I will buy a limited amount of claims against this Company. T. L. MILLER, 46 South Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCH & CO.'S
Organs
AND
Melodeons

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000
NOW IN USE.

No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Send for Price Lists.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The second, third, and fourth floors of
NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING,
NO. 136 STATE STREET
Three doors south of Madison.
W. H. FURNISHING, 136 State-st.

TO RENT.

Stores, basements and spacious rooms for physicians, dentists, and light business, in elegant stone front new building.
WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.
East side, lately occupied by Dr. Hall.
Will be ready before June 1.
FIELD & BAILEY,
284 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, Which, Combined, Cannot be PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

OSAGE PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, &c.

Osage Hedge, best, 1,000 rooted, $2.50; 10,000 ..... $22.50
Osage Hedge Plants, best, 1,000 ..... 2.00
Peach seed, fresh and frozen, bushel packed 1.50
Apple seed, new, good, bushel, packed 10.00
Potatoes, Early Rose, best early, 1 bbl., packed 2.50
Concord Grape, first class, 1 year, 1,000 to 5,000 ..... 25.00
Concord Grape, first class, 2 years, 1,000 to 5,000 ..... 30.00
Soft Maple, 1,000, 4 to 6 inch, first, rooted 15.00
Soft

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill Under Consideration in the House.

An Interesting Colloquy Between Messrs. Dawes and Brooks.

Work to Be Commenced Immediately on the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Passage of the Tea and Coffee Bill in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW SEARIDAY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to the note of the Senate Committee on Commerce asking for his views upon the new steamboat bill. The Secretary takes very strong ground against the bill, and deprecates any further legislation; but, in case Congress insists upon amending the law of 1871, the Secretary recommends that it be so changed as to give him some power in the appointment of Supervising Inspector General, instead of leaving it in the hands of the President and Senate; but the Secretary shall have power to convene a Board of Inspectors, at Washington or elsewhere, whenever he chooses, to frame new rules under the law as it now stands; that these rules shall then be subject to review by the Secretary, and to approval, rejection, or amendment by him.

The House amendments to the Texas Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The House bill authorizing the Commission of Claims to make further reports of claims to Congress, whenever they shall deem it expedient or necessary, was taken up, but postponed.

BANGOR BILL.

Mr. RAINEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back with views of opposition the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi, at Fort Madison, Iowa.

Passed, under the TEXAS FRONTIER.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House bill authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to inquire into depredations committed by the Mexican authorities on the frontiers of Texas, and moved its immediate consideration.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. SAWYER called up the bill extending for two years the time within which States may avail themselves of the grant of public lands to aid in the establishing of agricultural colleges. Passed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate all information in his possession about the accounts of the Pacific Railroad.

The Senate then took up for consideration of the De Bid ney bill. The pending question was on a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which Merrick (D.) amendment, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, in suits for tariffs of captured or abandoned property, to cases commenced two years after the suppression of the rebellion, claimants proving affirmatively that their property was not abandoned or, to cases commenced two years after the suppression of the rebellion, claimants proving affirmatively that their property was not abandoned or captured by the rebellion, was rejected.

A motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 37.

The vote on reconsidering was then taken, as follows:

YEAS.			
Ames,	Ferry (Mich.),	Nye,	
Anthony,	Flanagan,	Patterson,	
Boreman,	Frelinghuysen,	Ramsey,	
Buckingham,	Gilbert,	Scott,	
Cameron,	Hamlin,	Sherman,	
Carpenter,	Harlan,	Stewart,	
Chandler,	Howe,	Wadleigh,	
Conkling,	Merrill (Me.),	Windom,	
Cragin,	Morrill (Vt.),	Wright—26.	
	Morton.		
	NAYS.		
Alcorn,	Hill,	Sawyer,	
Bayard,	Johnson,	Spencer,	
Casserly,	Kelly,	Sprague,	
Clayton,	Lewis,	Stevenson,	
Cole,	Logan,	Stockton,	
Davis (W. Va.),	Pomeroy,	Trumbull,	
Ferry (Conn.),	Ross,	Vickers,	
Hamilton (Md.),	Saulsbury,	West—25.	

The Vice President voted in the affirmative, so the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question was taken on agreeing to Mr. Morrill's amendment, and it was adopted—27 to 26, the Vice President giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

The Deficiency bill then passed.

ADJOURNED OVER SINE DIE.

On motion of Mr SCOTT, the bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee was taken up, and he moved an amendment providing that it should go into effect July 1; that tea and coffee in public stores and bonded warehouses on July 1, shall be exempted from duty, and that the duties paid on it shall be refunded.

Mr. BAYARD said the Committee on Finance had agreed on July 1 as the time at which the bill should take effect. He thought it ought to be even earlier so as to make it a free list, and he would vote to add other articles to the list on which duties are to be repealed as well as duties on tea and coffee.

The amendment offered by Mr. Scott was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said he thought it unwise to repeal entirely the duties on tea and coffee, because it would leave us dependent for revenue on silks and other articles of luxury, the importation of which would be greatly reduced in case anything should occur to derail our foreign trade, as was likely to be the case in a year or two. He then moved to amend the bill by adding the free list contained in the Tariff bill passed by the Senate some few months since.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was no more reason for repealing the duties on tea and coffee than for repealing the duties on salt and coal. The former had declared that the bill should not, in any case, take effect till July 1, and that ought to prevent merchants from the wholesale of which they complain, and the fact that the bill was not to take effect till July was another reason why it should be passed at once. It was horribly raw, because it was probable that before the 1st of December next Congress will have to make some immense, these articles. He wished to postpone and the duties on other things remain as they are, and he believed the bill should not be adopted till it should have reduced taxation by at least $50,000,000. He would vote for every item of it proposed to reduce taxation, but for the whole.

Mr. MORTON agreed with Mr. Trumbull that the reduction ought to be at least $50,000,000, and that the bill would be worse than no bill at all if it prevented the collection of taxation, including internal revenue taxes.

Mr. BAYARD argued against piecemeal and unthoughtful legislation on tariff, in favor of postponing it to and consideration until it could be taken up as a general tariff bill, to come into force in a year.

The amendment adding a free list was then rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 34.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the bill so as to make the duties on coal and salt take effect July 1.

Mr. SCOTT moved to strike out the 1st of July, so as to make the bill take effect immediately on its passage. Lost.

The bill then passed.

It provides that on and after July 1 next, tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no duty shall be collected from the owner on all tea and coffee which may be in public stores or bonded warehouses on that day. Such duty shall be refunded to the owner on the entry of the same for exportation, or for consumption, and all tea and coffee which may be in such stores on said 1st day of July shall be exempted from duty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CULTIVATION AND PRESERVATION OF FOREST TREES.

The bill to encourage the planting of trees and for the preservation of woods on the public domain came up.

The bill was advocated by Messrs Banks, McCormick, Bingham, and others. The main point of all the arguments was the beneficial effect of trees on rain, the climate and fertility of the soil.

After debate, the bill was rejected—97 to 92.

The House then went into

Mr. B. F. ROBERTS addressed the House. He said he was in favor of the Tariff bill, with certain amendments.

Mr. BECK followed in a speech in support of the bill. He favored the retention of taxation on whiskey, tobacco, and stamps; also the retention of the income tax.

Mr. BROOKS followed, and presented tables to show what the proverbial of the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means in regard to tariff.

Mr. DAWES inquired of Mr. Brooks whether it was his intention and that of his two Democratic associates on the Ways and Means Committee—

Mr. BROOKS—I am not in the habit of being questioned.

Mr. BECK—Then I will go further.

Mr. BROOKS—Whenever you propose a reduction of 40 per cent on taxation we will go for it hand in hand. Whenever you propose a reduction of only 10 per cent we will go for it, too. We intend to vote for every available reduction of tariff every time.

Mr. DAWES—Do you propose to vote for this bill?

Mr. BROOKS—Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he intends to vote for the bill reported by his Committee.

Mr. DAWES repeated his question.

Mr. BROOKS—We do intend to vote for it in its present shape, and unless it be amended in some important particulars, I will vote against it.

Mr. BROOKS—If the gentleman from Massachusetts has the right to report a bill which he does not intend to support—

Mr. DAWES—I reported it in accordance with my public duties and with the express permission, as I stood before the House that I discussed it out emphatically from the executive provisions of it.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.)—I would like to inquire whether anybody is responsible for this bill? [Laughter.] Whose bill is it?

Mr. BROOKS—I do not think the Speaker could have made a better peaceful Committee on Ways and Means. He tried four and a half on each side. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brooks went on to say by his experience in the Committee on Ways and Means he had been almost educated up to the idea of being a Free-Trader.

Mr. McNEELY took the position of free trade and direct taxation. The direct tax which he proposed would be a tax current coin a year, but on all property, on everything the value of which is measured by money. He would exempt all taxation except that on luxuries, such as tobacco, spirits and tobacco. He argued that the tax on spirits was a positive benefit to the people. Whiskey, which had last year paid a tax of over $30,000,000 on spirits, he saw nearly a third of the people of the United States.

At the close of Mr. McNeely's remarks the Committee rose.

REVENUE—REFUNDED AND REFACED BONDS.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the funding of the debt of the United States bonds in all other forms, and for the refacing without default on the part of their owners, under such rules and restrictions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution to-morrow evening was set apart for business from the Committee on Territories.

SHARP-SHOOTERS' COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Hay of Illinois; Messrs. Co nes, Cox, Campbell, and Finkelburg, a Committee to attend the National sharp-shooter's Festival at Highland, Ill., on the 19th of May next.

The House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Conflicting Accounts as to the Progress of the Revolution in Spain.

The Mexican Revolutionists Actively Besieging the City of Matamoras.

Non-Combatant and Lawless Mexicans Flocking into Brownsville.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A special from Matamoras, April 29, says: Despatches received from Treviño came this evening, five leagues distant, say that he will march to-night, and be before the city to-morrow. He is confident that he will capture the place, and has 4,000 men and 12 guns. Matamoras is defended by five bastion forts, connected by strong parapets, encircling the city with flanks on the river, and lunettes, situated a hundred yards in the rear, between the forts, are the regular troops and the National Guards. The police number 1,500 men, and citizens are acting as police.

A small force of revolutionists are at Bagdad, at the mouth of the river, and intend to capture the place and hold it for the present. Reinforcements are expected to arrive by the steamer Tabasco, due, but Treviño expects to capture the troops on board. Treviño will send an additional force to Bagdad to-morrow.

Despatches say that Treviño has no fear of the uprising in the rear of Matamoras, as Pedro Martinez's force is beyond Saltillo, he thing the Juarista in check, and the Government is engaged in keeping them there.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 29.—The city is overflowing with women and children from Matamoras, and the excitement is intense. Martial law has been expelled. General McCook has picketed the river to preserve neutrality. The citizens have organized an extra police, anticipating an influx of marauders.

BROWNSVILLE, April 30.—This city is full of refugees of all classes from Mexico. Every house is full, and families are crossing from Matamoras every hour. Many of the women and children coming here for safety. Many prominent Mexican and foreign merchants beyond the lines by General Cobalias, are now landing Matamoras, have come here. Numbers of revolutionary soldiers are here, and also some desertions from both the Government and revolutionary forces. Last night one of Corfina's lieutenants created a disturbance in the market place, when the police attempted an arrest, and he was shot down in the melee. Soldiers exchanged some thirty shots with the police. One policeman was severely wounded. The culprit was captured and is now confined under command of Colonel Jno. Ford, to patrol the streets.

General McCook's entire force at Fort Brown is occupied in guarding the river line to force obedience to the neutrality laws in the strait of either party at Matamoras being defeated. The refugees will probably be fed, which may increase the already disorderly element here, which will demand the utmost vigilance of the military and civil power to keep them in subjection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 30.—The Times, this morning, in an editorial upon the present phase of the Alabama claims question, congratulates the United States Government for proposing that the liabilities of neutrals shall never extend beyond the consequences of their own acts, and adds that "time," says the Times, "is paving the way for a satisfactory settlement of the differences now existing between England and America."

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—Arrived, the France from New York; Celtic from New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The strike of cattlemen is spreading. Many are now parading the streets, singing songs and cheering. A number of men have come from the country to fill the places of the strikers, but trouble is apprehended. The strike has caused the trade of the city to become dull.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The London correspondent of the World, after enjoying a social glass of whiskey and has made his pith his friends the British Premier, thus subordens himself:

"I am authorized to say that the British Government considers the claims for indirect damages withdrawn. Gladstone and Earl Granville will compliment President Grant in Parliament for yielding to their demands."

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Chancellor Hatherly entertained Miss Fish by Grant and the Hon. R. C. Schenck, American Minister, on Saturday. A large number of distinguished persons were also present and were introduced to Miss Grant.

The Atalanta Boat Club crew of New York have arrived at Hampton Court, and will be entered in the regatta there on the Thames for practice the first time this morning.

George Hastings, brother of Thomas Hughes, M. P., is dangerously ill.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Margaret Dickinson, the cook who murdered and robbed her mistress, Madame Riel, in London, and then fled to Paris, where she was arrested, gave her confession in Paris April 17. In making her confession, she occupied the time of witness clerk four hours, and described how she committed the theft with dramatic expressions of countenance and fierce intonations. The murderess is a large, powerful Belgian woman, with strong features, stern eye and black hair. She swore that, on the morning of the murder, when she went to her with habitual harshness, went into the kitchen, pressed a knife with her apron, upbraided her for tardiness in getting dinner, and snatched a saucepan from her hand. She then told the girl that a quarrel ensued and she demanded her wages. Madame Riel asked her, after she had refused to turn back the cook swears upon hearing this she seized her interest by the throat, choked her to death, and then robbed her of the money. Record adjourned over Sunday. On Monday the prisoner was brought up a vacant look, which she locked it up, first taking the keys from the deceased's pocket. She then left the house, but after the first thought of robbery. After rifling the house she murdered the cook, and secretly took the railway train, at 7 p. m., for France.

SPAIN.

LONDON, April 30.—A special from Bayonne, dated yesterday, says that there have been fierce fighting at Estella, between the Carlists and the Queen's troops. The latter were defeated with a loss of 800 in killed and wounded.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 30.—The Swiss Government having protested against the maltreatment of the French passport system with regard to Switzerland, while it is abandoned for England and Prussia, orders having been issued that passports will no longer be required for travellers by road from Switzerland.

M. Rémusat About announces the severance of his editorial connection with Le Siècle newspaper. He becomes editor-in-chief of a new journal, Le Journal des Débats Réunis.

The report of the Commission on Capitulations having originated with severity the part taken by General Trochu's troops in the surrender at Sedan, the General replies protesting against the censure of the Commission, and requesting that he be retried before a court-martial.

PARIS, April 30.—Minister Goulard has informed the Committee of Liberation that the German troops will evacuate France immediately when the payment of indemnity in one payment; hence no definite negotiations have been opened to anticipate the payment of three milliards, which is May 1874, but only the manner in which the evacuation of France have been received indicates a favorable disposition on the part of Germany. Goulard declares he positively will not a forced loan to provide the means for the liquidation of the obligation is incompetent.

The Commune-ist convicted of participating in the murder of hostages, and sentenced to death, was shot at Satory at 6 o'clock this morning.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 30.—General Chrigo has sailed for Spain.

PORTAU PRINCE, April 25, via HAVANA, April 30.—Force has been re-established, and the country is now quiet.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 29.—It is positively untrue that Bismarck expressed approval of indirect claims. The Rhine is now closed by eight pontoon bridges, which connect Alsace with the Grand Duchy of Baden.

IOWA.

Railroad Items—Business of Dubuque—Fatal Accidents.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 30.—The Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Company will reach Lansing, Iowa, 96 miles from Dubuque, to-morrow. A grand excursion of one hundred to that place will be given in connection therewith.

A branch of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. has just been reopened in this city, after being closed ten years, the commercial interests of Dubuque having increased to such an extent as to warrant it. Recently, there now being 110 wholesale houses, manufactories, and banking houses.

Thomas Dunbar McCormick, resident at Mechanicsville, Iowa, while attempting to get on the train while in motion, fell under the wheels, and was instantly killed.

A man named Alexander Woodward, while engaged in removing some old building, was killed by the falling of one, was killed almost instantly by a falling wall.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—PASSED UP—Propeller Hurd; Bark Canada; Schooners Thomas Kelly, Penfield, Golding Star, Asa Childs, Gifford, E. Fitzgerald, Cascade, J. W. Nichols, Grace Sherwood, Foster.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Champlain.

WIND—Southwest.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Gold quiet and steady at 112@112¼. Loans fair to 5 per cent. Clearings, $49,000,000. Shipments engaged for to-morrow, $678,000.

Governments, 1@1 lower, closing steady.

Stocks fell off 1 per cent on the money and brew short sales. Pacific Mail and Western Union were heavily dealt in and advanced largely. Northwestern stock was not bought in under the rule, and the stock commanded sales of 1 to 1 per cent for cash delivery, as the books for the election closed this afternoon. At the close the whole market was up 1 per cent on the list, and was very strong.

Money easy early in the day at 6@7, was put up to 7 sold to 1-32 per cent by the brave, who squeezed money to depress stocks, but closed easy at 6 per cent.

State bonds quiet.

Sterling, 109¾

Governments:

Coupons, '81	113	Coupons, '67	115¾
Coupons, '62	113¾	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '64	113¾	Coupons, '65	115¾
Coupons, '65	113¾	U. S. 10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65	113¾	New 5s	112¾
Coupons, '67	115¾	Currency	113

State bonds:

Missouris	101	Old Virginias	53
Tennessee, '81	91	Old N. Carolinas	30
New Tennessee	59	New N. Carolinas	30½

Stocks closed:

Canton	82½	St. Paul	61¾
W. U. Telegraph	78	St. Paul preferred	91
Quicksilver	43	Wabash	79
Atlantic & Pacific	42	Reading	97½
Wells & Fargo Ex.	88	Fort Wayne	97
American Express	74½	Terre Haute	24
Erie Shared Ex.	49	Terre Haute pref.	54
Pacific Mail	36½	Chicago & Alton	111¾
N. York Central	92½	C. C. & I. C.	79
N. Y. Central scrip	90	Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Erie	20¾	C. C. & C.	74
Erie preferred	42	C. R. I. & P.	97
Harlem	128½	Lake Shore	90
Harlem preferred	130	Illinois Central	99½
Michigan Central	115½	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh	93½	Union Pacific	30½
Northwestern	82½	Union Pacific bonds	90½
Northwestern pref.	91	Union Pacific lands	92
Rock Island	115½	D., L. & Western	103
New Jersey Central	109		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—11:15 A. m.—Flour, 37s@ 37s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s 3@11s 6d; white, 12s 1d@12s 4d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 74s. Lard, 54s.

Receipts last three days, 12,000 qrs, 9,000 of Irish were American.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—1:30 p. m.—Spring wheat 11s 3d@11s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—5:00 p. m.—Breadstuff. Unchanged.

LONDON, April 30.—5:00 p. m.—Consols, 93¼. Bonds, '62, 96; '65, 91¼; '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, April 30.—Bentes, 54f 45c.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Petroleum firm; middling spiand, 1st; Orleans, 111@111d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Mobile since last report are 44,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 11s 10d; red spring, 11s 10d@11s 5d. Flour, 37s@37s 6d. Corn 28s 9d. Cheese, 62s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The dry goods market was without much animation, but nevertheless was firmer and steady in the main throughout the day. We quote: Augusta brown sheetings, 14c; Atlantic A, 15c; Lawrence, 14c; Lonsdale, 16c; Pepperell, 15c; Pepperell, 9-4, 32c; Pepperell, 10-4, 37½c; Androscoggin, L, 13½c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 30c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 34½c; Wamsutta, 15½c; Wamsutta, 9-4, 34½c; Wamsutta, 10-4, 39½c; Fruit of the Loom, 13½c; Fruit of the Loom, 9-4, 30c; Fruit of the Loom, 10-4, 34½c; Utica, 12½c; Utica, 9-4, 28½c; Utica, 10-4, 32½c; Bleached shirtings, 10c; Pacific, 12½c; Pacific, 9-4, 29c; Pacific, 10-4, 33½c; Bates, 12½c; Bates, 9-4, 29c; Bates, 10-4, 33½c; Bates, 11-4, 37½c; Lonsdale cambric, 15c; Masonville, 15c; Masonville, 9-4, 34½c; Masonville, 10-4, 39½c; Hamilton, 12½c; Hamilton, 9-4, 29c; Hamilton, 10-4, 33½c; Wamsutta, 11-4, 37½c; Pepperell, 11-4, 37½c; Lonsdale, 11-4, 37½c; Fruit of the Loom, 11-4, 37½c; Androscoggin, 11-4, 37½c; Utica, 11-4, 37½c; Bates, 11-4, 37½c; Pacific, 11-4, 37½c; Masonville, 11-4, 37½c; Hamilton, 11-4, 37½c; Lonsdale, 11-4, 37½c; Pepperell

THE LAW COURTS.

Mr. George Van Zandt Goes Back on Mr. George Jones.

A Landlord Sued for Renting an Infected House—$10,000 Damages Wanted.

Cretory Peri Again on Trial for the Crime of Murder.

The Circuit Court.

AN INCONVENIENT SURNAME.

George Jones, of the age of 37 years, a resident of Chicago since March 1, 1864, but born here, lately expressed a desire to change his name to George Van Zandt. As the reason for this desire he stated that "there are other persons of the name of George Jones, whereby he suffers very great inconvenience in his business and social affairs." He having made due publication, the Court (Judge Williams) granted the request.

ATEN THOUSAND PERDUE.

A case of the Home Sewing Machine Company against Morris Eck & Co., to recover the price of a pair of leather, $ 00, etc., has been on trial during several days before Judge Tree. Yesterday a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff, the Judge being assessed at $10,274.45. The questions raised called forth the instructions unfortunately as follows: If the goods, or a portion of the goods sold to defendants, not having been ordered, or of a quality or kind different from that which was ordered, and such goods were returned, then there could be no recovery as to them, and while in the course of transportation to them goods would be at the risk of the plaintiffs.

DISPUTED PREMISES.

An action in the case commenced by John Abet against George Hemingor, in which the damages are laid at $10,000. A demurrer was sustained, the suit has, probably, in this State but one precedent. The plaintiff alleges that on the 1st day of February last, he, with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, was a resident of Englewood. With a view to better his circumstances, he on that day visited Chicago in the hope of finding either a house in or near the city. He called at the corner of Forty-second and State street, which the defendant owned, and received an offer from defendant to lease it at $12 per month, payable to be made in advance, with possession on the next day. An agreement was made, and on the following day plaintiff brought his family to the house, and discovered, to his astonishment, that the house was infected with small-pox, that the wife and children of the plaintiff became sick of the loathsome disease, of which two of the children, Catherine and Christine, died, the balance of the family being left disfigured.

An action on the same cause was instituted by Joseph B. Quinn against Anthony Lavelle, and Geo. Dillon as the latter's bail. Mr. Quinn used out a copias upon the allegation that, unless special bail be given, whatever judgment may be obtained would be in danger of being lost. In affidavit that, on the 17th of March, 18, the presence of a gang be of persons, the defendant said of plaintiff, in the presence of others, that he was a liar, a thief, and a cheat.

ATTACHMENT BY CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by Ebenezer F. Cuttle against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, wherein the damages are laid at $5,000. It is alleged that the plaintiff shipped, on the 3d of November last, by defendant's railway, a quantity of trees in boxes, to be conveyed from Detroit to this city, whence for transportation on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by reason of the business of transferring which terms the Company, by reason of its unreasonable delays, for some days did not receive the trees in boxes frozen.

SUITS IN ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Alfred Smith, to recover of Pierce & Shedd $1,000, alleged to be due beyond a cash payment of $500 on the purchase of building materials sold to defendants by the old St. James Church.

An action of assumpsit was also instituted by Cyrenius Ferris against Nicholas J. Vail, the debtor being for $5,000. The suit is upon a note for $5,000, dated June 23, 1870, payable one year after date.

Also action was brought by Der Germania Publishing Company against Lavelle and Henry F. Bates; demand, $4,000.

ON TRIAL.

There is on trial now before Judge Adam Roth to recover damages for an alleged assault.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Ira O. Williamson against George Farr, by default, for $1,918.75.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An attachment issued against John Redling, a non-resident, at the suit of Heinz & Milligan, whereon the indebtedness of $1,836.36, for oils and paints.

Suit (case) was brought against George E. White and William H. Hadley, by August Wichmann, the damages being laid at $5,000.

The Superior Court.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the case of Geo. Stone against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to recover the value of a shipment of 29 mules from Mattoon, which was destroyed in the Mattoon conflagration, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff, the damages being assessed at $10,274.45. The instructions in the case were of a technical character.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Petition to foreclose and enforce a mechanic's lien, for work performed, filed by Sheridan and copartner, was presented against Helen Walker, as the owner of lot 1 in block 3 of Walker's addition to Chicago, and that of the south west quarter of Section 8, 39, 14.

Also petition was filed by the same parties against Rachel W. Dowd, the property sought to be affected being Lot 2, same block.

Also petition of assumpsit was commenced by Carlos P. Tibbals and another, against Wallace Lightbody, to recover the sum of $10,000.

The Western Transportation Company was sued in a like action, by James Morrison & Co., the amount sued for being $5,000.

TO ENFORCE A CONTRACT.

A bill was filed by the Brighton Company against Mary Ann and others, to enforce the performance of a contract to sell part of Lots 2 and 4, of Block 16, Fractional Section Addition.

The Criminal Court.

MURDER CASE.

Gregory Peri, who waste few months since convicted of the murder of Michael Ready, and by the jury sentenced to the Penitentiary during the term of his natural life, was yesterday placed on trial for the murder of David O'Brien, the evidence being substantially as published in the issue of the 9th day of October, 1871, while the great conflagration was in progress. On the afternoon of the 9th day of October, 1871, while the great conflagration was in progress, Peri, with a companion, named Scott, went to the saloon of the convict, on the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets, and ordered a glass of ale, and there, a quarrel arising as to the breaking of a pane of glass, of which one of the party was accused, an affray ensued, Peri drawing a knife and stabbing two men, the one he was seeking to slaughter escaping, while the other still lives, the evidence is, and will be, materially the same as upon the occasion of the former trial, notwithstanding that it will include O'Brien's dying statement. The prosecution is conducted by the State's Attorney and R. G. Ingersoll, while the defense is by Messrs. Van Buren, the same counsel as heretofore appeared.

The County Court.

GUARDIANSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION.

E. P. Ranney was appointed guardian of Francis J. Young, under bond of $80,000.

George H. Hall was appointed guardian of Mary C. Hall, under bond of $60,000. He was also appointed to administer upon the estate of the late Manry S. Hall, under bond of $65,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 30.

The local money market is active, the demand for loans being strong, but recent heavy shipments of grain, and the certainty that other and larger ones will follow immediately, thus mobilizing the capital that has been locked up in grain held in store here, induces the banks to lend sparingly.

Exchange is quite scarce, but the increasing shipments of produce will probably make large amounts of exchange during the next few days, and the general expectation is that it will decline below par before the end of the week. New York exchange is still at about 50c per $1,000 premium at St. Louis and Cincinnati, but the shipments of currency from those cities to New York have ceased, and the New York money market has probably experienced all the effects of the recent flow of currency from the West, and, if it changes at all during the next few weeks, it will probably be to become more active.

The prices of stocks are about the same as yesterday, except Pacific Mail, which advanced over 2 per cent. There is, perhaps, no stock on the whole list, not even Erie, that has fluctuated over so wide a range in ten years. Some years ago it was quoted at over 200. It has now risen over 12 per cent during the last two or three weeks, on the prospect of the passage of the Subsidy bill, and, if there is any good ground for the confidence expressed by the friends of the bill, Pacific stock will probably go a good deal higher.

The prospect of an increased supply of gold from the Treasury sales, at the rate of $2,000,000 per week during May, instead of $1,000,000 per week, as heretofore, has had the effect of depressing the price of gold about one half of 1 per cent, the exports of specie are now in a fair way to increase very largely as to carry off more, than the additional $2,000,000 per week. By referring to the report of the exports of domestic produce and imports of foreign goods at the port of New York, it will be seen how largely the balance of trade is setting in gold has increased over the usual average, rendering the probability that the exports of specie will make a higher average price for gold this summer than last.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Specie this month	$134,708,156	$156,289,208	$138,020,276
Specie previously	34,739,973	38,772,022	18,670,486
Specie for nine months	169,448,129	195,061,230	156,690,762
Imports	256,607,266	284,491,234	326,306,143
Excess of exports	$87,159,137	$110,570,004	$180,383,619
Total exports	$265,317,021	$291,733,202	$299,951,416
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW YORK FOR FORMER PORTS FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31.			
	1870.	1871.	1872.
Exports	$169,261,979	$197,504,979	$219,604,230
Imports	87,813,850	102,443,749	62,913,814
Excess of exports	$81,448,129	$95,061,230	$156,690,762

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bris	5,864	5,815	4,490	3,864
Wheat, bu	25,620	15,336	4,968	1,797
Corn, bu	117,416	79,404	600,382	210,203
Oats, bu	16,329	11,016	6,459	9,140
Rye, bu	190	120	1,921	4,845
Barley, bu	1,200	1,200	1,921	1,945
Grass seed, lbs	79,850	28,120	7,650	1,000
Flax seed, lbs	.....	.....	1,916	.....
Broom corn, lbs	51,600	58,200	100	900
Cured meats, lbs	162,546	67,880	962,464	246,333
Beef, bris	29	17	60	10
Pork, bris	90	8	794	1,673
Lard, lbs	18,537	34,270	180,000	92,840
Tallow, lbs	4,800	10,520	.....	1,200
Butter, lbs	54,317	27,850	.....	6,303
Live hogs, No	2,143	2,777	6,979	1,530
Cattle, No	3,845	2,210	1,911	1,741
Sheep, No	1,050	488	1,310	100
Hides, lbs	177,410	73,847	58,600	10,440
Highwines, bris	502	436	156	1,000
Wool, lbs	129,400	79,200	4,442	50,000
Potatoes, bu	3,954	4,627	173	1,881
Lumber, m	4,616	8,570	1,934	3,175
Shingles, m	2,011	1,511	1,230	1,088
Lath, m	156	514	29	274
Salt, bris	.....	.....	808	980

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 2,222 bu wheat, 4,295 bu oats, 2,183 bu rye, 370 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 3 cars wheat, 189 cars corn, 13 cars oats, 1 car rye, 1 car barley. Also 39,500 bu No 2 corn, by canal. Total, (207 cars) 108,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, but generally weak, in sympathy with New York, and an easier feeling telegraphed from Liverpool. The business done was chiefly speculative: there being but little of a shipping movement discernable beyond the departure of vessels loaded during the winter. To-day was the close of the month of April, and a considerable amount of business was transacted in the way of settlement of options for grain and provisions; indeed, the pressure exerted in this direction, or the want of it, influenced the markets much more than the reports from other points.

There was an active movement to-day, both in staple and fancy groceries, and prices were firm for nearly everything in the list. Sugars continue to advance East, and a sharp upward movement here is imminent. Sugar, Syrups, and the better grades of coffees were also quoted firm for the increased firmness being mainly due to the advance in gold premium. Dry goods were firm and unchanged. There is a steadily active demand for all staple cotton goods, and, with full stocks in store, a highly satisfactory business is doing. For cotton fabrics the tone of the markets is not as buoyant as earlier in the season, but there has been no "let up" in prices, which are still relatively lower than for the raw material. The tendency here was more quiet and easier, the increasing receipts and the warm weather operating unfavorably. Some choice patents were taken at 26@ 26c, but most of the day's business was transacted at 12@25c for common to good grades. Sacks were quoted steady and unchanged. There was a fair movement at 30c for Spark, and at 27c for Lexington, Ludlow and Philadelphia. The cheese trade was quiet, with a fair demand for small lots. Sales of cheese in beginning to arrive freely, and prices were weak and lower, closing nominally at 13@14c for Factory, and 12@13c for Wisconsin. Dried fruits were dull and unchanged. Green fruits were in large supply and weak. Sales of apples, at 3@4 per bbl, all around. Fish were dull and unchanged. Oils were active, at about former rates, though late fish were easier. Receipts of lumber were large, and the market closed weak at the following range of prices: Inspected No 1 common, $22@23; No 2 do, according to width. Bacon quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 12c for short ribs; 12c for sugar cured hams; 13c for canvassed hams; 14c for canvassed breakfast bacon; 15c for dry salted shoulders; 16c for short ribs; 16c for sugar cured hams; 17c for canvassed hams; 18c for canvassed breakfast bacon. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. Tallow, 8@9c. Sales were closed of 600 tubs mixed Elgin and Western at 32c. Prices were firmer in London whose agents telegraphs had arrived much greater than that of the Bank of England. The latter raises the rate of interest for the purpose of drawing bullion. By its vaults, the other banks, which have no such hoard to rely for bullion, do not cooperate, and the result is that the Bank of England only decreases a portion of the commercial community, and that Louis Napoleon and other princes of the earth over the import and export movements of gold. Whether this have been for so many years collusion and that means. There are not a dozen men in London whose aggregate loanable funds are so much greater than that of the Bank of England that they have the

The Chicago Tribune.

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Wednesday Morning, May 1, 1872.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

There never was any difficulty in the way of the success of the Cincinnati Convention, save from the obtrusive and impertinent interference of Democrats. The Cincinnati Convention is a Republican movement, and when it ceases to be that, it will fall altogether. It was begun by Republicans, and, unless it be managed and governed by Republicans exclusively to the end, it will fail in its purpose. The alleged declaration by Democratic members of Congress and Democratic papers, that they will not support the nominee unless he is a man named and designated by them, is an act of impertinence, calculated to defeat that person's nomination, or, if he be nominated, to render his election impossible. When, therefore, Democrats say they will not support any one of several persons who may be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, they are volunteering suggestions to a council in which they have not been invited to have any share. It hardly makes any difference to Republicans whether the Democrats force a nomination at Philadelphia or make one at Cincinnati; in either case, Republicans will probably vote for some ticket which has no Democratic origin. If Democrats prefer to vote for a Republican nominated at Philadelphia to one nominated at Cincinnati, it is their privilege to do so; but, when they undertake to nominate a candidate for the Republicans, they will, in all probability, be allowed the exclusive privilege of electing him. It is well for all parties to understand this matter thoroughly, and to know that to Republicans there may be a greater evil than voting for Grant; and, when Democrats interfere to force objectionable candidates upon Republicans, they are defeating the whole purpose of the Cincinnati Convention, which was to present candidates and a platform more acceptable to Republicans than those which will be presented at Philadelphia. What the Democratic politicians want is no concern of the Republicans. The latter propose to nominate Republican candidates upon a Republican platform, and in this they sought at Cincinnati that freedom which they could not expect at Philadelphia. If, however, there be Democratic dictation at Cincinnati, then Republicans, if they must submit to dictation in any form, will certainly not submit to that imposed on them by the Democratic politicians.

The packing of a Convention by delegates picked up and shipped at a candidate's expense is not promising of Reform; it gives no indication of improvement over the system of packing Conventions through officeholders. What the people want and expect from Cincinnati is the selection of known and tried Republicans, known as able and veteran laborers of Reform; and, if this cannot be had, then nothing will be done. The Convention meets to-day. No man is under any obligation to support its action, unless he considers its candidates and platform acceptable. Freedom of thought and of action is the very essence of the Reform movement. No one will care whether the nominee of the Convention be acceptable to the Democratic ringleaders; on the contrary, the more disappointed this class may be, the more acceptable will the nomination be to the whole people. Republicans and Democrats will support the Cincinnati ticket, or oppose it, just as it may contrast with the opposing ticket; and Republicans, in whatever event, will see that Republicans nominated by Republicans, upon a Reform platform, and no others, will be elected.

THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF CITY TAXES.

The city taxes for 1871 have been due since December last, and only about one-fourth of the amount has yet been paid. Under the new Revenue bill, it will be the duty of the City Collector to report very soon the delinquent tax list to the County Collector, that the property on which such taxes are due may be sold.

The new Revenue law, however, makes a number of changes with respect to the collection of the city taxes for 1872, these changes being necessary to conform to the provisions of the new Constitution. Heretofore the plan has been for the city to appoint Assessors, who, after making their valuation, report the same to the Tax Commissioner, by whom these assessments are revised; and, after hearing objections, the lists are confirmed. The Tax Commissioner then reports to the Council the gross sum of the valuation; that body, having previously made its annual appropriations, proceeds to fix the rate of tax required to produce the sum of revenue needed. The tax books are delivered to the Collector in December, and he proceeds to collect until in March, when he applies for judgment on the delinquent list, and sells the lands upon which taxes or special assessments may remain unpaid. This has been the proceeding under the law heretofore.

The new Revenue law dispenses with all the machinery of assessment by city officers, and provides for one assessment for all purposes. This assessment must be made by the county officers. The Assessors shall, between May and July of each year, list and assess all the taxable property, real and personal, in the county. This assessment shall be reviewed and corrected on the fourth Monday of June by the Assessor, Clerk, and Supervisor of each town; the returns shall then be delivered to the County Clerk. The County Board, on the second Monday in July, shall revise the Assessor's returns, hear and determine complaints, and equalize the whole assessment. This revised list shall, on the 10th of July, be sent by the County Clerk to the State Auditor, who shall lay the same before the State Board of Equalization on a meeting to be held at Springfield on the second Tuesday in August; and the result of the action of that Board thereon shall be the assessment of the taxable property in the State, and shall be furnished to the County Clerk of each county, who shall enter the same on his books.

The assessment being complete, and the taxable value of all property in the State, and in each county, town, city, and other division, being thus fixed and determined, the taxes are thus to be levied:

1. The Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer shall certify the amount of revenue needed for State purposes, and the Auditor shall declare the rate percentage on the whole valuation needed for each item of State expenditure.

2. The County Board in each county, in September, shall in like manner determine the amount of taxes to be raised in said county for county purposes.

3. "The proper authorities of towns, townships, districts, and incorporated cities, towns, and villages shall, annually, on or before the second Tuesday in August, certify to the County Clerk the several amounts which they require to be raised by taxation."

The County Clerk, thus informed of all the taxes needed for all purposes, shall compute the rate required to produce several sums from the assessment on his books, and shall extend the same according to valuation on each piece of property. He shall then make out tax-books for the use of the Collectors of the several towns. Separate books may be made for the collection of all taxes within the corporate limits of cities, towns, and villages. These books are to be delivered on or before the first day of December to the Collectors for the collection of the taxes. The County Treasurer is made Collector of Taxes for all purposes in his county, and may appoint deputies, assigning to each of them such portions of the county as he may designate. "Every such Collector or District Collector, upon receiving the tax-books, shall proceed to collect the taxes therein mentioned, and for that purpose shall call at least once on the person taxed, or at his place of residence or business, if in the town or district of such Collector, and shall demand payment of the taxes charged to him on his property."

Town and District Collectors shall, every ten days, render to the proper authorities of incorporated towns, cities, and villages for which any tax is collected, a sworn statement of the collections, and pay over the amount collected. These Collectors shall return their books to the County Collector on or before the 1st of February, and all property on which the taxes shall not have been paid shall be considered delinquent.

Special assessments shall be levied in the same manner and collected in the same proceedings with other taxes; but, after March 1, such unpaid special assessments shall be increased by a penalty of 1 per cent, and 1 per cent additional for each month they shall remain unpaid.

On the 1st of March the County Collector shall report, on oath and in detail, the taxes remaining unpaid, and make like statement monthly while such taxes remain unpaid; and on the 1st day of April shall give notice by advertisement of his intention to apply for judgment on such delinquent property for the taxes due thereon. This notice is to be published for three weeks, and to state that, on the fourth Monday next succeeding the day for the commencement of the term of the Court at which judgment is rendered, he will sell the said property, etc. Applications for judgment shall be made at the May term of the County Court.

On or before the third Monday in June the County Collector shall close and make final report of his collections.

This law, it will be seen, dispenses with the whole machinery of city assessments, except in the matter of special assessments. Seemingly, this would dispense with the Tax Commissioner and his department and also the City Collector, and his Bureau, though the latter has also to collect the license; it might also be assigned the duty of collecting the water rates, and the various fees and other charges now collected by the Board of Public Works.

The greatest difficulty resulting from this change will be in the method of assessment. It is true, the Constitution and the Revenue law assume and direct that all property shall be assessed for taxable purposes "at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair, voluntary sale." If this law were carried out, the assessed value of the real and personal property of the State would not be less than $3,000,000,000, and in this city not less than $400,000,000. But that has been the law for twenty years, and yet the assessment for the State has never exceeded $1,500,000,000, the share of this county being $90,000,000. The last assessment for city purposes (supposed to be on the cash valuation plan) was $287,000,000, and that was notoriously below the real value. Now, if the State assessment be on the one-fifth, one-fourth, or one-third valuation, the aggregate assessment of city property will be $100,000,000, in place of, say, $300,000,000, and the rate of taxation for city purposes must be 4 1-2 per cent on the former and 3 per cent on the latter rate. It depends upon the Auditor and the State Board of Equalization to determine what shall be the mode of raising taxes hereafter,—on full valuations and low rates, or low valuations and full rates. The honest and business-like method is to adopt the cash valuation, but we doubt very much whether the State Board will do anything of the kind.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

This is the time which tries women's souls. This day, the first of May, which in happier places is devoted to the crowning of May Queens and the garlanding of May poles, Chicago takes its bed and kitchen furniture and seeks a new home, where it may have the inestimable blessing of paying twice as much rent as ever before for one-half of its former accommodations. This day pots, kettles, and pans, the crockery, pictures, and feather beds, the looking-glasses, book-cases, and sideboards, the vulgar necessities of the cellar and the aristocratic luxuries of the parlor, with the other proudly perched on top, will go in solemn procession through the streets, disclosing to the spectator those household secrets which have been kept sacred from the popular gaze for a year past. This day, it is safe to estimate that a thousand looking-glasses will be smashed; that a thousand portraits of as many venerable old ancestors will be found with table-legs running through their venerable countenances; that a thousand small but important household utensils will be broken and left in the gutter; that a thousand tables will be minus one leg; that a thousand bedsteads will have cracked headboards; that a thousand sole-leathers will be minus their ladies; that a thousand carpets will be drenched with kerosene; that a thousand men will profane and two thousand women will weep. This day, Brown will leave his house without ceasing to remove the cobwebs, and coal-smoke, and grease, and dirt under the carpets, and go into Jones' house, to wonder at Jones' filth; while Jones will stand in the same wonderment as he surveys Brown's filth. This day, Paterfamilias will live on cold victuals spread in the kitchen; and, this night, Materfamilias will sleep on the floor without crimping her hair. This day, that everlasting boy will celebrate his advent into a new neighborhood by getting into a difficulty with some strange boy, and coming home with a black eye; and that everlasting girl will mourn like Rachel over her dilapidated doll, out from whose legs every vestige of sawdust has gone. This day, the young lady of the house will compromise between her best dress and Dolly Varden, and be in a continual state of alarm lest the good-looking fellow across the way should happen to catch her *en deshabille*. This day, faucets will leak, copper boilers will explode, windows will be broken, chimneys will smoke, stoves will be found without dampers, milk will sour, clothes-lines will break down, keys will be gone, windows will be full of old hats, sugar-firkins will be full of cockroaches, carpets will be full of moths, and the devil will be to pay generally. This day, dignity will be at a discount, patience will fall off her monument, and etiquette will be unknown of man and woman. This day, landlords will contemplate their fat leases with a chuckle of satisfaction, and tenants will contemplate the duplicates with a curiosity, to discover what will be left after the rent is paid. This day, we offer our hearty sympathies to those afflicted beings who are compelled to pick up their tents and move on. As repeats the old, old story that nothing is fixed in this world, nor ever will be until we get those snug six-by-two lodgings for which no rent is asked, and in which one is secure from both landlord and tax-gatherer. But the wagon is at the gate. The furniture-smasher of St. Louis. The first load is wanted. Good-bye to the old house with its pleasant associations, its merry days and its jovial nights, its familiar nooks and corners, and cheap rent; and as Paterfamilias sets out with a tea-pot in one hand and a skillet in the other, and Materfamilias follows after with a considerable amount of *bijouterie* under her waterproof (for it will rain to-day), and the olive branches bring up the rear in a state of hilarious disorder and jocular dispositions which jar upon the proprieties of the occasion, the furniture-smasher meanwhile jolting his load over the pavements, so as to make another job, our heartfelt sympathies go with these sheep led to the slaughter, on this May-day, "the happiest day of all the year."

THE ASSESSMENT.

It seems to be inevitable that, when theological and religious establishments grow in power and wealth, they adopt the world's method of doing business. The Methodist Book Concern, at New York, is a shining instance. Originated and designed for the very best work in the world, the conduct of its business has been scandalous in the extreme. Superintendents of departments kept no records. Stock purchased was not received. Money was drawn for wages which was never paid as wages. Frauds have been proven everywhere, and heavy losses have been discovered. This is the substance of the report of the minority. The majority, while they admit mismanagement, deny frauds. Dr. Lanahan, who ought to know, says the whole thing is rotten to the core. Whichever side may be true, there is an evident need of reform in some Methodist Book Concerns as in politics. Cincinnati is not without its kinks of necessity to the Methodists in their publication business.

EUROPEAN SENSATIONS.

While this continent is enjoying no other sensation than that which is afforded by party agitations in Canada and the United States, the revolutions in Mexico being the normal condition of that country, and, consequently, destitute of any element of sensation, Europe is fairly revelling in what a reporter would term "first-class sensations." Spain is breaking out with revolutionary eruptions of the Carlist fever, giving King Amadeus an opportunity to flesh his maiden sword in defence of his throne against Charles Maria Dolores John Isidore Joseph Francis Quirinus Antony Michel Gabriel Raphael, who is better known to the world as Don Carlos. Notwithstanding Shakspeare's disparagement of a name, if Don Carlos' ability to make good his claims to the throne is only half as great as his name, it will be much more likely to fill the trump of fame than that of Amadeus. France and Germany are with difficulty prevented from getting at blows. Bismarck and the Catholics are at odds. The workmen of Berlin are on a strike, and are "locked out," The cartmen of Liverpool are on a strike, seriously interfering with the commercial interests of that city. The strike among the laborers in the agricultural districts of England is spreading every day, and the boors, who have never been credited with intelligence enough to organize a strike, have the farmers in their grip, and are solving the question of wages by emigrating at wholesale to more profitable fields of labor. Switzerland has its sensation in the Geneva Arbitration, which furnishes daily reading for all the world. The Thiers officials have still a supply of Communists on hand to afford a few executions before breakfast each morning. The uneasy Cataclysm is pregnant with a book, showing how our Washington ladies went daft after De Grey and Ripon during the wining and dining of the English Joint High Commission, and how Grant got fascinated by a lady, who repelled his compliments with haughtiness,—probably because she hadn't any Post Office to lose or any relations in a Custom House. It is unfortunate for little Cataclysm that the Czar threatens to take away his pension of ever so many roubles if he makes troubles or publishes his book at all. Some of our enterprising publishing houses might make a good thing for themselves, however, and Cataclysm, too, and without endangering his pension, by purchasing the manuscripts and issuing them. Vesuvius not to be behind-hand in getting up one of its grandest exhibitions and indulging in fire, smoke, lava, thunder, lightning, cinders, ashes, and sand-showers to an unlimited extent. How the many-named Don Carlos, the strikes, Bismarck, the Catholics, the Thiers Government, Cataclysm, and Vesuvius will all end is uncertain, but there can be no doubt that they are making it lively for Europe.

AN IRATE SAINT.

Brigham Young is evidently not a Mark Tapley under difficulties. His first public appearance since his indictment for various offences, which was made at a general Mormon Conference on Monday last, was not characterized by the patience one would expect in a Latter-Day Saint, nor the philosophy which a manager of nineteen wives and forty or fifty children, more or less, ought to exhibit. On the other hand, the leader of the Saints waxed wroth, defied all the people of the world to show any immorality on his part, and swore that neither he nor his brethren had the power of God, nor they might be led to destroy all their enemies. Considering the truculent and savage condition of Brigham's disposition, the rest of the world will undoubtedly join him in his gladness, while they shudder at the thought of what might be if, etc. But the amount of self-esteem and religious bombast which constitutes Brigham's stock in trade in seven callings is remarkable than his irate disposition. The latter shows that he is simply mortal, and possessed of a little more than ordinary human foolishness; but the former displays an amount of cant and spiritual pretension which may have influence with his followers, but will pass for little in the United States Courts. As the organizer and leader of a great sect, he has displayed an irritability and petulance which indicate either that trouble is brewing in his household economy, or that with his age he is losing that coolness and serenity which have always characterized religious leaders.

Saturday morning, the Washington *Chronicle* charged Senator Robertson, of North Carolina, with having paid $40,000 for his seat, and professed its ability to prove the charge. Monday morning, the Washington *Chronicle* stated that the statement was written and published without the consent or knowledge of the principal editor of this paper, and in his absence. We don't know any such thing. On the contrary, after an acquaintance and friendship of four years, the editor of this journal does not know a single dishonest or dishonorable act done by Senator Robertson." However it may be with the principal editor, it is evident that there is somebody on the *Chronicle* who believes that he can prove that Robertson is guilty of fraud. The principal editor of the *Chronicle* is Chairman of the Senate. If the charge is wholly unfounded, why did not the accused man demand an investigation?

An English engineer, now in the Austrian service, has invented a torpedo with a keel and rudders so arranged that it propels itself through the water by a compressed engine of its own, driven by compressed air, and located in the stern-end of the torpedo, while the fore-part of the torpedo contains the explosive, which acts by percussion and collision. Two sizes of the torpedo have been constructed, the larger being a keel long and 16 inches in diameter, and intended to contain 67 pounds of gun cotton; the smaller is of the same length and two inches less in diameter, and contains 18 pounds of dynamite. The torpedo is pushed into the water through a tube by an "ejector," which, at the same time, sets the engine and screw in motion. It moves at 7½ knots an hour, and the larger torpedo is claimed to be good for 1,000 yards. A committee who tried the torpedo at Sheerness, a year ago, reported that, discharging the torpedo from the Oberon, under water, at the L'Aigle, at a distance of 200 yards, the charge took effect, making a hole as large as a cutter and sinking the L'Aigle instantly. Some doubt is expressed whether the missive can be aimed accurately enough in motion, and whether it can be fired elsewhere than from the bows. A net extended 15 feet below the water-line of the vessel attacked was found to stop the torpedo and render it innocuous. If vessels could be so equipped, however, as to fire broadsides of this torpedo,—not with white-ash and ash torpedos, at vessels sailing in mid-ocean, there would be no such thing possible as a naval action. To plate effectually 15 feet below the water-line would be impossible, and, as the destructive power of the torpedo is unlimited, the side armor for opposing vessels would be in keeping out of its way.

The Council Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the First Regiment of Chicago Volunteers for compensation for their police service during the time of the fire, last October, have done very wisely in recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted, and the Common Council have done very wisely in accepting the report of their Committee. The report does not reflect upon the courage or good behavior of the volunteers, neither does it deny that they did important service in a time of great emergency; but the service was of a volunteer character, and private citizens who were out on patrol duty for at least two weeks, guarding not only their own property but the property of their neighbors, might with equal propriety send in their bills for services. The Chicago volunteers voluntarily came forward and tendered their services. They were not in the employ of the city as a municipal government, but in the employ of the city as individuals, engaged in common with all other citizens in preserving order and guarding individual property. By virtue of their organization they are liable to duty of this kind at any time, and, unless a special agreement is made to pay them for some special service, they are expected to act without compensation. In view of the decision of the Council, we suggest that they remain content with the compensation of the gratitude of the city and the conviction that they faithfully fulfilled their duties as good soldiers and citizens.

There was a sound of mourning in Oshkosh. A widow went for her dear departed, and provided a magnificent funeral to soothe her grief. In the church, just before the coffin was closed, a last opportunity was given to see the corpse. As the widow was nerving herself for the painful joy, she became aware of a procession of women, some twenty in number, who advanced to the coffin, and, one after another, kissed the corpse. Not one of the intruders was known to the weeping relict. The sound of mourning ceased. The congregation was electrified by the words: "Until within a few moments I had supposed that the cold form in this coffin was once my husband; but the kisses and the tears of the, to me, strangers who have just paraded before the audience, have convinced me that he belonged to others a good deal more than he did to me. My part in this funeral is finished." The departed forthwith, and, when the procession moved from the church to the cemetery, the chief mourner's carriage was empty.

Certain well-meaning persons in England have just made a determined effort to carry a Sabbath-law through the House of Commons, and have ignominiously failed. The ill-judged attempt has given fresh force to the demands against sectarian legislation. John Stuart Mill has published some wise utterances on the subject, which are being widely circulated. He argues that a state of one day in seven is demanded by human nature; that it is, therefore, proper for society to enforce, by law, a cessation of the great industries on that day; but that this right does not extend to a supervision of the recreations of the day. He says: "The only ground on which restrictions on Sunday amusements can be defended must be that they are religiously wrong; a motive of legislation which can never be too earnestly protested against. '*Deorum injuriæ, Diis curæ.*' It remains to be proved that society or any of its officers holds a commission from On High to avenge any supposed offence to Omnipotence which is not also a wrong to our fellow-creatures. The notion that it is one man's duty that another should be religious, was the foundation of all the religious persecutions ever perpetrated, and, if admitted, would fully justify them. Though the feeling which breaks out in repeated attempts to stop railway travelling on Sunday, in the resistance to the opening of museums, and the like, has not the cruelty of the old persecutors, the state of mind indicated by it is fundamentally the same. It is a determination not to tolerate others in doing what is permitted by their religion, because it is not permitted by the persecutors' religion." These are wise words fitly spoken. Our grandchildren will wonder, however, that there was need of any words to declare such self-evident truths.

Those English critics who bewail the American incapacity of appreciating classical music would do well to turn their mournful faces to Mallow, in Munster, Ireland. The "Mallow Musical Society," an amateur association, largely composed of Roman Catholics, announced a performance of Mozart's "Twelfth Mass." One of the Catholic orators denounced the programme from the pulpit, and the rumor was circulated that it was to be "a blasphemous travesty of the great sacrifice of the altar, and that sacred vestments had been procured from Cork to serve for the unholy burlesque." A century ago, some poet wrote:

Beating, bailing, dancing, drinking,
Breaking windows, damning, sinking,
Ever taxing, never thinking,
Live the rakes of Mallow.

Their descendants retain all the ancestral characteristics. When the first strains of the performance began, these model Christian "rakes" smashed, at a preconcerted signal, every pane of glass in the hall, and, when the audience poured out of doors, men and women were struck and wounded by incessant volleys of stones. This merry performance kept up until the last blasphemer was routed. In the future, the musicians of Mallow will probably not go beyond "Moore's Melodies" in their selections for the popular amusement.

Two dolorous residents of a town near Kansas City signified a desire to start on to Heaven by committing suicide. In order to compare sensations, they decided to bid farewell to life in different ways, and chose as appropriate helps to lofty flying, the razor and the revolver. The razor-man carried out his part of the compact promptly, during his thirst for gore, and the next morning, His friend, anxious not to disturb the quiet of the town, started for the neighboring forest. The way was long, and his Bob Acreish courage cozed out with such rapidity that he was forced to stimulate himself for his task by drinking whisky on the road. Arrived at the suicide's room, told the story of the agreement, and anxious friends, searching for the corpse of the other party, found him a very lively corpse indeed, irritating his mandlin sobs and professions of penitence, and earnestly entreating them to live his three-score years and ten, and as much longer as he could. He has since been arrested. In a similar case, a year ago, a Parisian jury condemned a man to long imprisonment as an accessory to his friend's self-murder. If a Missouri jury declines to convict the remnant of such a crime, he should be at least punished for breach of contract.

Mace and O'Baldwin, after vaporing in the columns of the sporting papers for some time, have at last fixed on the time and place of their fight. If there was any probability that either of both brutes would be pounded to death, and that a good proportion of the attendant crowd would be permanently disabled by fights outside the ring, it would be an admirable opportunity for practising the *laissez-faire* theory of government. As the whole thing will be a mere sham, a trap to catch the money of credulous gudgeons, it is to be hoped that the authorities of Virginia, in which State the fight is advertised to take place, will imitate the wise example of Massachusetts, and improve upon it, by clapping the two principals and as many subordinates as they can catch into jail. Their muscle would make them valuable as stone-breaking machines, and it is time that they did something useful for the country they have disgraced for so long. The palmy days when "bruising" was a fine art have passed away. The Heenan-Sayers fight was the bridge festival, and Thackeray stooped to describe it. The world has grown wiser and better since.

The Senate Republican caucus has fixed upon an order of business which will occupy all the rest of the session. Probably nothing outside this order can be considered. Pomeroy, and Caldwell, and Clayton were, doubtless, all at this caucus. All of them have been accused of flagitious misdeeds. They seem to have made no out in the caucus to obtain a hearing of their cases, and it is evident that they are conscious of guilt and determined to escape trial. Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the Senate, which has received formal charges against them, to force them to reply to those charges. The power in the Senate strengthens the Grant party there, but it weakens it everywhere else. If the leaders of that party are wise, they will try these men forthwith.

We are indebted to the *National Patriot*, of Washington, for two precious bits of information. The first is, that Edmund Jussen's "conduct required his removal" from the Collectorship of Chicago. Balking the Presidential brother-in-law is, then, in the eyes of the *Patriot*, conduct which requires removal. The second piece of intelligence is, that Hulburd "served his full term as Comptroller of the Currency, and leaves the Department without a stain upon his reputation." This is one of the Democratic papers that does not think it could conscientiously support Trumbull or Adams.

PERSONAL.

It is said of Father Gavazzi that his English is very bad, but his gestures very expressive.

—Congressman Piatt of Virginia, is going to run a sawmill in Petersburg.

—Charles—Mary of Sorrows—John—Isidore—Joseph—Francis—Quirinus—Antony—Michel—Gabriel—Raphael is the sophisticated name of the young man usually known as the Duke of Madrid, and who is at present making some noise in the world under the title of Charles VII. to his adherents, and Don Carlos to the world at large.

—Dr. Holland, of *Scribner's*, is troubled by pecuniary contributors. Beams of manuscript, but no great poem or tale. Mountains of dust, but no diamond. And so, almost with tears in his eyes, he wrote to the last star of promise, "you must be a genius!"

—Dr. Zedekiah Kidwell, a Virginia Congressman before the war, died on the 26th ult., at Fairmount, Va.

—Thomas H. Tyng, son of the celebrated New York divine, has lately married Mrs. Emma Louise Moffett, a southern authoress, of Columbus, Ga.

—Count E. Kimball, late Bank Commissioner of New Hampshire, died last week, at Grand Rapids, Mich., to which place he had just removed.

—Samuel F. Pratt, of the well-known hardware and iron manufacturing house of Pratt & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., died last Sunday.

—The Boston Yale alumni have brought forward this ticket for members of the corporation: The Hon. W. A. Buckingham (LL. D., 1866), Norwich, Conn.; Joseph E. Sheffield (A. M., 1871), New Haven, Conn.; the Hon. W. W. Hoppin (1826), Providence R. I.; the Hon. William M. Evarts (1837), New York; the Hon. Dwight Foster (1843), Boston; Alexander H. Stevens (1854), New York.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has from the first been an earnest partisan of Dr. Schaeppe, and it now rejoices over the granting of the new trial to him, which will commence at Dunnis in the last week of August. It is now nearly three years since he was convicted of poisoning Miss Steinecke, and during all the time he has languished in jail, pending only the warrant of Governor Geary to send him to the gallows. The *Bulletin*, aided by some prominent [illegible] Philadelphia, is rather [illegible]

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Terminus Matter in a Very Queer Fix.

Omaha's Wrath Against Chicago.

Newspapers and Lectures---A "Josephite" Church.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 29.

POLITICAL.

While the political cauldron is fiercely seething in the centres of political activity, the modest cities of the Missouri Valley are quietly resting their political oars, seemingly caring little how the tide shall turn. There is, undoubtedly, a strong undertow of anxiety rankling in the bosoms of political aspirants as to what the Cincinnati movement shall develop into, and much caution is observed by those who are led by personal inclination or party fealty to support Grant, in criticising the opposition, which is certainly respectable in point of ability and argument, and gives some evidence of being formidable in point of numbers.

There is apathy in National politics may be accounted for by the fact that the redistricting of this State opens up chances for Congressional and other such honors to some of our leading public men, who make it more consistent with their own interests to watch the drift of local political opinion than to attempt to commit it to either of the National antagonistic movements.

Thus far, only two men have been recommended for Congress by the press: Judge McDill, of the District Court, a lawyer of much ability, an upright Judge, and a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, who wins his way to all hearts; and Colonel W. F. Sapp, the United States District Attorney for Iowa. The Colonel ranks high in his profession, has fine social qualities, and is an eloquent and effective public speaker. Probably neither of these gentlemen has authorized the use of his name in connection with this office.

THE TERMINUS QUESTION.

The war of words over the terminus still goes on, though with less virulence than formerly. The whole thing seems to be in a queer fix. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Union Pacific transfers on this side, and it is just as true that it transfers on the other side. Travellers have much to be thankful for. The Union Pacific Company takes good care of them. It brings them half way across the continent in its palace-cars, giving them four days of ease and luxury. Arriving at Omaha, they are taken out and aired, and given a fine opportunity for inspecting the sheds with which the Railroad Company has adorned the suburbs of that renowned city without regard to expense. Then they are thrust into the gorgeous coaches of the Transfer Railroad Company, which is already celebrated for doing things wrong end first; and a venerable locomotive, grown eccentric with years, backs over the Missouri River bridge, and finally lands them on the acres of platform with which the Union Pacific Company is covering the best soil in Iowa. Here the delighted travelers have a hustle around after his baggage, and thus reduce the stock of cramps he has accrued during his perilous passage over the Transfer Railroad. Singular as it may seem, travellers do not appreciate these efforts of the great corporation for their health and comfort, and swear with unusual energy at such infernal arrangements.

Most people on this side have settled down to the belief that the Union Pacific Company is simply trying to get rid of some of its property on this side, and, at an early day, erect creditable buildings, and heartily comply with the terms of its charter in reference to the Eastern terminus. In this view of the case, it becomes interesting to know what position the city of Omaha will take. Governor Judge Davis as the most available candidate for President in connection with Greeley on the Cincinnati Convention, and, next to Davis, the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

Political Events.

The following are the more important political events to occur during the month of May:

May 1—National Liberal Republican Convention, Cincinnati.

May 1—National Reform and Reunion Convention, Cincinnati.

May 1—North Carolina Democratic Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, Greensboro.

May 1—Connecticut Legislature meets, New Haven.

May 1—Tennessee Liberal Republican Convention, Nashville.

May 1—Vermont Republican Convention, Bellows Falls.

May 1—Mississippi Republican Convention, Jackson.

May 2—Louisiana Republican Convention, to elect delegates to Philadelphia.

May 7—Pennsylvania Labor Reform Convention, Williamsport.

May 8—Illinois Democratic Committee held as advertised meeting.

May 8—Minnesota Republican Convention, Minneapolis.

May 8—New York Colored Republican Convention, Troy.

May 8—National Democratic Committee, at Mr. Belmont's house, New York City.

May 9—Iowa Liberal Republican Convention, to elect delegates to Philadelphia, Concord.

May 9—Delaware Republican Convention, Dover.

May 9—Tennessee Democratic Convention, Nashville.

May 14—Texas Republican Convention, Houston.

May 15—Tennessee Republican Convention, Nashville.

May 15—Nebraska Republican Convention, Lincoln.

May 15—Tennessee Reunion and Reform Association Mass Meeting, Nashville.

May 15—New York Republican Convention, Elmira.

May 15—New York Democratic Convention, Rochester.

May 15—Michigan Republican Convention, Jackson.

May 15—Arkansas Republican Convention, Clayton county.

May 21—Dakota Republican Convention, to nominate candidates for Delegate to Congress, and local offices.

May 22—Georgia Republican Convention, to reorganize party and select delegates to Philadelphia Convention.

May 22—Illinois Republican Convention, at Springfield.

May 22—Arkansas Republican Convention, Brooks-Baxter.

May 22—New Jersey Republican Convention, Trenton, to choose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention and Electors.

May 22—West Virginia Republican Convention, Charleston.

May 23—Colorado Republican Convention, to choose delegates to Philadelphia.

May 23—Indiana Seventh Congressional District Republican Convention.

May 29—Indiana Eleventh Congressional District Republican Convention, Plymouth.

May 30—Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

Miscellaneous.

Missouri will elect four Congressmen-at-large, and among Democrats named are Colonel John F. Phillips, of Pettis County, and Z. J. Mitchell, of Lafayette County.

—The Cass County *Courier* brings out R. P. C. Wilson, of Pettis City, for next Governor of Missouri. Mr. W. was Speaker of the last Legislature.

—H. H. Helper will run a Liberal campaign paper in North Carolina.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says:

As to Congressmen: The Centreville *Republican* favors General Stoughton's renomination for the Third District, which it believes to be the sentiment of St. Joseph County. The Vassar *Pioneer* nominates the Hon. B. W. Jenks, of Tuscola County, for the Seventh District, and warmly and justly praises his abilities and services as exhibited in the State Legislature. The Ludington *Record* formally puts D. D. Fitz, of Mason County, in the field for the Fifth District, and says he has come about the time of his name. The Newaygo *Republican* says public sentiment in the section favors Mr. Fitzer of the Hon. Perry Hannah, of Traverse City. The Ionia *Sentinel* favors Hon. James McCrary. Bradley and Luther Westover, all of Bay City, as being urged by their respective friends for the nomination in the Eighth District.

—Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, nominated by the Republicans for re-election, has taken the stump.

—The Hon. A. A. Freeman, of Haywood County, is the preference of East Tennessee Republicans for Governor.

—The people of Virginia will presently vote on the question of abolishing the provision of the State constitution limiting the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

—The residences, in New Hampshire, of Senators Patterson and Cragin, being only four miles apart, the question of "locality" comes in to play a part against Patterson's re-election. From present indications, the Hon. Edward, H. Rollins, of Concord, will be Mr. Patterson's most formidable competitor, his strength consisting in the fact that he made a valuable member of Congress, and that, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, he has done much efficient service as to place the party debts and obligations to him. Others named are ex-Governors Stearns and Harriman, of Concord; the Hon. A. H. Stevens, of Nashua; the Hon. M. W. Tappan, of Bradford; and the Hon. Gilman Marston, of Exeter.

—The proposed Congressional appointment in New York is on the basis of seventeen Republican, twelve Democratic, and three doubtful districts. The seventeen Republican districts have 2,984,564 population, an average of 129,855; and the twelve Democratic districts have 1,847,161, an average of 153,930; while one of the doubtful districts has 178,609. The least populous Democratic district contains 139,464 inhabitants, while one of them has 161,595—or more than 30,000 above the ratio. At the same time the weakest Republican district has a population of but 99,536, while the strongest contains only 142,537.

—Arrangements for meeting in Philadelphia, the 9th, of surviving officers of the Third Army Corps are now complete. All those to be present are Generals Hooker, [illegible] McAllister, Rusling, [illegible] Ward

POLITICAL.

The Minnesota Delegation to Cincinnati in Favor of Trumbull.

Political Events to Occur During the Month of May.

The Minnesota Delegation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We notice that the Minnesota delegation sent to Cincinnati as Liberal Republicans are Labor-Reformers. They at this time are at the Sherman House, and their preferences are for Judge Trumbull.

CHICAGO, April 30.

The Duty of Every Man.

The Danville (Ill.) *Times* (Republican) of April 27, says:

The Philadelphia Convention will be Republican, so will the Cincinnati Convention.

It is the plain duty of every man to range himself with that section which gives most promise of an honest and intelligent administration of the Government.

William A. Richardson.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, of April 27, has a card from the Hon. William A. Richardson in reply to the request that he would announce in regard to his political preferences. He says:

I have only to say that, in the event of the nomination of Caleb Cushing or Hon. Butler at Cincinnati, and Grant being the only candidate at Philadelphia, I shall stump the State for the latter, but not otherwise. I believe the movement now on foot will result in Judge David Davis as the most available candidate for President in connection with Greeley on the Cincinnati Convention, and, next to Davis, the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

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May 1—Connecticut Legislature meets, New Haven.

May 1—Tennessee Liberal Republican Convention, Nashville.

May 1—Vermont Republican Convention, Bellows Falls.

May 1—Mississippi Republican Convention, Jackson.

May 2—Louisiana Republican Convention, to elect delegates to Philadelphia.

May 7—Pennsylvania Labor Reform Convention, Williamsport.

May 8—Illinois Democratic Committee held as advertised meeting.

May 8—Minnesota Republican Convention, Minneapolis.

May 8—New York Colored Republican Convention, Troy.

May 8—National Democratic Committee, at Mr. Belmont's house, New York City.

May 9—Iowa Liberal Republican Convention, to elect delegates to Philadelphia, Concord.

May 9—Delaware Republican Convention, Dover.

May 9—Tennessee Democratic Convention, Nashville.

May 14—Texas Republican Convention, Houston.

May 15—Tennessee Republican Convention, Nashville.

May 15—Nebraska Republican Convention, Lincoln.

May 15—Tennessee Reunion and Reform Association Mass Meeting, Nashville.

May 15—New York Republican Convention, Elmira.

May 15—New York Democratic Convention, Rochester.

THE ODDEN SLIP.

For the Perpetual Smell Hangs Around There.

Much Caused by Five Years Old Neat Carbolic Acid-ized.

Odden & Sherwin Slaughtering Establishment is "Investigated."

An Apostle once described faith as the evidence of things unseen, and hence the faithful are those who believed in things they could not put the standard of faith, which existed in Apostolic ages, is not quite high enough for present day and places. The pre-eminently faithful of this time are those who, through many years of continuous, though infinite delays, and with much taste and polite, cling to the belief that public officers will do their duty. There is higher form of faith than this. As the people would say, the force of credulity is further go, for credulity and faith are but next names for the same thing.

Once out of last way part of the city, where there were to shop, and then never go on great occasions, is a small and select congregation of the faithful. Their peculiar article of faith is to believe in the Board of Health. There other congregations who believe in other things; but a different search into the religious things has not shown that this is the only one in which that Board, of which Dr. Rauch is President, is the principal demon-and. The next meeting of the Board, Dr. Rauch states before it. The members recognize old, tried and tall saints, and remain to the mission. For the Harley slough, they twenty. What the voice of the Doctor, it is that many of his own sanitary has ceased, the Board wakes up, and says ordinary order, the Board means that an officer need to investigate and report.

He into the him that charges have been that the manure and refuse from the piece own premises, and that the Board has that impossible. Nothing has been thrown are for five years. It is all the fault of the

It is stated that there are pieces of meat in slip now.

There were out in five years ago. The carbolic and other things put in the slip have prevent them. It is wonderful how well they have

In an estate that at night they see stuff running from the rendering-tank into the slip, and that the shooting manure into it is impossible, for our regulations forbid it. If the gentleman points to a printed copy of the heaping on the re walls.

At present, then, southern hundred feet are completely filled up, except a few feet wide, and six inches deep, where the sewer which empties in at end of the slip have dug out a pass for the effluvia over to the railroad bridge, there to pass through infinite delays.

The slip is naturally very distasteful to others who own the dock frontage on the south side of the canal. Complaints before, charge this upon Salsh, that enemy of the Board, who watches around by night doing nothing else in his own interest and to the personal dis vit, with horns and fangs, and is no pet; but the Board pleads impotency on the other side of the slip, saying that their eyes, in the shape of Lanzer, Mahlon D. Ogden, Health Officer Bowen, Chief Engineer Ross and others, do not have a very attractive appearance. Long rows of sheds filled with cattle, and pigs, but with a prevailing stench from the latter, line the bank. At the eastern end is an immense rendering tank and sheds are backed by the larger buildings of establishment. Half a dozen pipes and drains run into the tank from the buildings, and into the slip itself, a perpetual smell hangs over it. The water has a peculiarly greasy look. The Board has also caused to be built, at a cost of $1,500, a dam across the river to keep the fresh water from the lake from coming into the slip. This dam is a failure, and has caused more complaints than anything else connected with the slip. It is impossible that the water from the lake can be kept out of the slip, and the dam has only served to keep the stench in the slip from coming out into the river. The Board has also caused to be built a dam across the river to keep the fresh water from the lake from coming into the slip. This dam is a failure, and has caused more complaints than anything else connected with the slip. It is impossible that the water from the lake can be kept out of the slip, and the dam has only served to keep the stench in the slip from coming out into the river.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUERS.

A Thinly Attended Meeting in the South Division of the Opponents of the Liquor Law.

A meeting of the Cook County Personal Liberty League was held last evening, at Avenue Hall, Twenty-second street, the President, Michael Kenley, in the chair.

Mr. Kenley said that at two poorly-attended meetings on the West Side they were led to believe that the first meeting in the South Division would be more encouraging. Such, however, was not the case. He was sorry to believe that there must be a lack of interest in the movement. He noticed that politics or two wholesale Romes were represented at the meeting. The League was now four weeks old, and had a membership of 600. The initiation fee was $5; the monthly dues, 25 cents. The special purpose of the evening was to increase membership. The purpose of the local organization was that of the State League, viz.: defence of personal liberty and an attempt to avoid enforcing the grievous burdens inflicted on the liquor trade by the passage of the late Sunday enactment was not only an injustice to liquor-dealers, but an insult to the citizens. They first proposed to contest its constitutionality; then to defend all members of the League who might be prosecuted under the law, provided said member did not willfully violate the law, and, lastly, to carry the issue to the ballot-box. Some said it was not fair to take this question to the polls. Those who misrepresented Cook County in the Legislature made it a political question. In what country or among what people had moral reforms been promoted by tyrannical legislation? Was it Morality? Was it Religion? Was it anything else than any legislative enactment, forcing upon the citizen a man's moral nature. Some say the liquor-dealers invite a contest with the friends of temperance. He denied it. All men engaged in the liquor traffic, in proportion to their numbers, are as temperate and law-abiding as any part of the business community.

Mr. C. W. Barnard reported the League in a fair state of progress, and gaining recruits daily. He advised retailers to take out licenses, and live under the law; then resort to the Courts and then to the polls, under the cumulative system. It would be utterly impossible to do a retail business, hereafter, without membership in the League. If it were not for the org anization there would be 100 suits against retailers the first week in July.

Mr. C. H. Swain spoke of the premium offered by the law to blackmailers and informers, and counseled earnest and united action.

After the reception of a few new members, the League adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

WILL THEY STRIKE TO-DAY?

Rumors that Workingmen in the Burnt Districts Will To-Day Demand Increased Wages —A Great Eight-Hour Demonstration to Come Off on the 15th Inst.

There have been vague rumors in circulation for some time to the effect that early in May there was to be a grand co-operative strike of nearly all the workmen connected with Trades Unions employed in the rebuilding of the city, and contractors and their employers have been in a state of considerable uneasiness about the matter, and have yielded to the demands made at different times by various organizations for advanced wages, although they considered them rather exorbitant, especially in view of the great number of artisans who have come to Chicago during the last two months.

It is stated that the advance demanded will be from 50 cents to $1 50 a day, so that laborers will get $2 20, carpenters $4 50, bricklayers $5 50, stone masons $6, and other trades in proportion. But as ce there are members of men in the city who do not belong to the unions, and do not care to join them, and have no means of living if they go on a strike. It is hard to see how a general strike can be kept up. There are so many, too, that the union-men cannot coerce over them, and it will be impossible to prevent the immediate influx of people willing to work at the prevail rates. It is thought that take care that there are no disturbances, and if there is a strike, though it will cause much temporary inconvenience, it will accomplish nothing in the end.

The plasterers struck a week ago, and obtained $5 a day, and the rumor that they would make the same demand eight hours seemed not destitute of foundation. An inquiry at their hall, on Twelfth street, near Desplaines, where a meeting of the association was held last evening, developed an assurance from the President of the body that there would be no such strike to-day at any rate. The reporter was denied access to the meeting, and elected no reliable information on the subject. Bricklayers, carpenters, painters, and others say the liquor-dealers invite a contest with the friends of temperance. He denied it. All men engaged in the liquor traffic, in proportion to their numbers, are as temperate and law-abiding as any part of the business community.

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GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Friendly Billiard Matches Between Rhines and Coon and Parker and Deery—Meeting of the Rhine Base Ballers—Drumming Match To-Night.

BILLIARDS.

Last evening Coon and Rhines played an exhibition game of 500 points, French caroms, at the room of the latter, corner of Halsted and Washington streets. There was a large number in attendance, attracted, doubtless, by the supposition that it would be a money contest instead of a friendly match. Rhines went to the front at the opening of the game, and increased his lead as it progressed, winning by the handsome majority of 124 points. He made a large number of double-figure runs, his two highest being 28 and 37. His average was between 4 and 5. Coon played a very poor game, making a good many more misses than counts. At the conclusion of the game, John Deery and Frank Parker played another of 50 points, which was won by the latter, hereafter, without membership in the League. If it were not for the org anization there would be 100 suits against retailers the first week in July.

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THE TIMES-INTEROCEAN THEFT.

How Storey and Scammon's Newspapers Came in Possession of the Comptroller's Report.

The Evening Post of yesterday contains the following explanation of the manner in which Mr. Storey and Mr. Scammon's newspapers came in possession of a portion of the Comptroller's annual report in advance of its official publication:

On Friday evening two gentlemen appeared at the office of this paper, one of whom represented to the night-watchman, a colored boy, that he was the messenger of the Comptroller; that some errors existed in the manuscript copy of the Comptroller's report which he was directed to correct, and that he had come for that purpose. Appearing in the guise of gentlemen, and not as thieves—as they proved—the watchman permitted these representatives of the Times office, and the other from the *Inter-Ocean*, to copy a small fragment of the report which was found on the foreman's desk. The major part of the report being in the safe of the business office, the thieves thought it not advisable to make a forcible entrance, but in the absence of the foreman, procured but a couple of columns of the legislative proof, preserved in many quarters as the first to day, and these columns were so garbled by the thieves as to be past recognition by the Comptroller. There is such a thing as a newspaper enterprise; but there is also such a thing as downright false pretences and robbery under cover of night. Of the latter the *Times* is not under cover of night. Of the latter the *Times* is not entirely guiltless, though it is presumed by housebreakers; and the chief editor of the *Inter-Ocean* has something to say, which we shall afford him an opportunity to do hereafter.

The above is undoubtedly a true explanation of the affair, and will be accepted as such by all fair-minded men. It is to be hoped that a thorough and searching investigation of the robbery will be instituted, and the sneaking thieves brought to justice.

Mr. Scammon's highly moral newspaper is making a magnificent beginning. It is only a few weeks ago that one of its employes broke into the Fire Marshal's office and stole a portion of that officer's annual report. And now follows the above even more dastardly sneak theft.

The Fidelity Savings Bank & Safe Deposit-tory.

This newly reorganized institution is receiving deposits both of money and valuables of all kinds. The capital stock, $200,000, is paid up, and John C. Haines, the President, is aided by a board of moneyed and responsible citizens. A. L. Sumner is retained as assistant of the vaults and special deposits. Architects are completing plans for the new bank structure.

Removal.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, Messrs. Goodwin & Fanco, Agents for the Ætna Insurance Company, have removed their West Side office to No. 122 LaSalle street. Their new quarters are excellent, and in a few days their South Side office will be moved to the same place. This announcement is made for the benefit of those who contemplate insuring their houses or furniture.

At Auction.

Nottingham curtains and curtain laces, a very large assortment of elegant goods, to-day, by Horace Reed & Co., No. 44 State street.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Estimated Cost of Running the Department for the Ensuing Year, $50,470.

Superintendent Rauch's Weekly Report of Mortality—The Small-Pox Abating.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday. There were present Mayor Medill, Messrs. Hoard and Reynolds, and Superintendent Rauch.

Petitions for the appointment of Fred. Helms and W. Shordlick as sanitary policemen, were referred to the Commissioner on Sanitary Police.

Bills to the amount of $9,730 45 were audited.

ESTIMATES.

The Board agreed upon the following estimates for the fiscal year: Eighteen sanitary police, $16,200; four sanitary inspectors, $2,000; five members of the Board, $2,500; Sanitary Superintendent, $2,100; Health Officer and horse, $2,400; Secretary, $1,600; two clerks, $2,500; Bureau of Vital Statistics, $3,000; removal of dead animals, $5,500; disinfectants and virus, $1,480; hospital expenses, $6,000; printing and stationery, $2,000; incidentals, $1,000. Total, $50,470.

REMOVAL OF DEAD ANIMALS.

In the debate over the time for the removal of dead animals, it was stated that there is an ordinance compelling their removal within twenty-four hours after death; that therefore any contractor has taken charge of only such as were reported to the office of the Board of Health, at a cost of $5,000 per year, and that the Health Department Company will guarantee the clearing up of all dead animals for $3,000. The difficulty of ascertaining who is or who is not under the ordinance to report the presence of dead animals induced the Board to refer the matter to the proper authorities, and to have the ordinance so amended as to make it the duty of the owner of any animal that dies within the city limits to report the fact to the Health Department.

The Board then adjourned.

DEATHS BY SMALL-POX.

Deaths from small-pox and varioloid have been reported as follows: Street, 316 Twenty-second, 19 South Halsted, 378 West Chicago avenue, 19 English, 213 West Lake, 16 South Map, 32 Rubie, 127 Orchard, 345 North Halsted, 19 Hill, 348 Twenty-second, 970 Archer avenue, 19 Bradley, 195 Robey, 19 Throop, 19 west corner Twelfth and Loomis, 29 Block, 240 Church, 213 Townsend, Uptowne place, at first house west of Uptowne avenue, 36 Cherry avenue, 141 Division, Mercy Hospital, 83 Johnson, 282 North Market, 19 Curtiss, Bonfield avenue, 19 Ann, 19 Racine, 246 Centre avenue, 27 Canalport avenue, 179 Dayton street 27 Will, rear of 472 West Chicago avenue, 19 Crittenden, 47 Bradley, rear 820 West Chicago avenue, 377 Carroll, rear 228 Brown, 497 North Clark, 19 Lake, 19 Market place, 624 Fifteenth, South Clark, 320 Larrabee, 280 Uptowne avenue, 126 Augusta street, Seventeenth street, fourth house east of Jefferson, 241 Michigan, 40 Third, 124 Second, and 443 Milwaukee avenue.

DEATHS BY SMALL-POX

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REMARKS

It will be observed, says the Superintendent, that four deaths more than the number of births are reported, and in the mortality. The number of deaths by small-pox is less than it has been for six weeks, and only 19 new cases are reported. Considering all the circumstances, the number will be still less for the coming week.

In spite of the changes that will occur in the places of residence of many of our people, I have deemed it important, to prevent the spread of small-pox, to call the attention of the public to the existence of small-pox in houses where it has been for the last six weeks, so that they can be carefully watched.

Considerable progress has been made during the week in isolating diseases, and the means within our control are made use of to place the city in a good sanitary condition; but this is any other Board can do everything, and the people assist. Generally speaking, since the fire there has been a spirit of law [illegible] upon the part of many who must be checked. Selfishness and cupidity continually obstruct the work of cleansing, and it rarely requires the exercise of legal authority to prevent the individual from overriding the public.

In many instances it is, comparatively speaking, more easy to take away from the city what it is not desired to have in it, and then and there striking for the coveted eight-hour concessions.

With the largest supply of good material on hand and unemployed, there is good reason to believe that the result will be the reverse of what the strikers anticipate.

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NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 30.

The stock market opened strong, then declined, and afterward recovered. The leading features were Pacific Mail, which declined from 74½ to 70½, and subsequently declined to 71¾. Chicago, Chicago & Indiana Central declined from 41¾ at the opening to 39¾, and again rallied to 40¾. Northwestern common opened at 80½, declined to 79¾ and re-covered to 80. In the afternoon Pacific Mail advanced to 72¾, and Western Union to 77¾, which caused a general improvement. At the close there was a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent from the highest point of the afternoon. The market left off weak. The transfer books for the annual election of the Chicago & N. W. Railroad Co. closed this afternoon. Delivery of stock were very irregular to-day, and short borrowers were subject to a number of calls on the second board. There is a large amount of stock in the transfer office, and the enabled parties holding it to make it scarce to-day. Borrowers had to pay from 1-16 to ¼ per cent for the common, and honor ¼ per preferred. The contest for the election is intensely exciting, the friends of the present management. It is estimated that the Tracy party will vote on upward of $1,500,000, while the opposition has about $6,000,000 common stock. Mr. Tracy will return from Europe to-day, in time for the annual election, and report says he has the proxies of the Amsterdam and German stockholders.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy during the early hours, at 5@7 per cent on call, but in the afternoon the demand was very active, and the market closed at 7 Gold to 1-32 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet at 109¾ for sixty day's sterling.

THE GOLD MARKET

was quiet and steady at the close, at 112¾ to 112¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

lower in the morning, but closed steady.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed as 102¾@103; Union Pacific 6ts, 97@99; land grants, 81@82; income 8, 89@91.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet; low grades steady but with limited demand. Family grades and fancy Minnesota bond higher, but do not sell freely. No. 2 and spring wheat 1@2 cents lower, and quiet. No better was rather easier for low grades, and strong but quiet for family brands. Nothing of moment doing in the market, and spring sorts are somewhat lower. Corn steady and quiet. Winter firmly held but dull, shipments not buying. At close the market was unchanged. Rye limited export and hardening demand.

PORK

dull, heavy, and nominal in a wholesale way.

[To the Associated Press.]

DARING SILK ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, April 30.—This morning three men in a wagon filled with silk-goods drove to John M. Stearns' silk factory, 319 to 321 East Houston street, and left two of them in charge of the office door, which was opened by the porter, Mieho-l Sherry, and, while he was engaged in conversation with one of the men, he was seized with a club, and he fell insensible. He was then bound and gagged, and five thousand dollars' worth of silk goods carried off.

ARRIVED, steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.

EXPLOSIVE OIL DEALERS PUNISHED.

The Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn across were fined for selling explosive oils last week, and altogether more await their examination. Since the vacation of the Board many have been empirbes have been brought before the courts, or two or three persons are now known to sell explosive oils.

A STRANGER KILLED.

An unknown man was killed last night on a Western agent, fell on the steps of the Astor House, last evening. He was taken up insensible and carried to the Park Hospital, where his injury is considered a life-penny in favor of Richard D. Barlow was found on his person.

THE BLACKEN OF CROOK.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week there have been 81 additional cases of small-pox and 29 cases of spotted fever.

A FIRE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

A fire destroyed an oil cloth factory at Columbia, Pa., last night. Loss, $40,000. One fireman was run over by a run hine and killed.

PRISONERS REMANDED.

All the prisoners brought before Justice Dowling, on the decision of the COURT OF Appeals, declaring a police commissioner's appointment illegal, and which could not be removed them, have been remanded for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, as now regularly constituted.

THE CITY CHARTER VETOED.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The Governor has just sent in his veto of the Committee of Seventy's New York city charter. He objects to the election of the executive voting feature, and says the Legislature could have hardly expected that he would approve it. The charter is very long, and closes as follows: "So convinced am I that a great and disastrous evil to the city and to the State will result from the adoption of this charter, that, if I knew the exact moment in the City of New York was clustering for it, I would not give it my approval."

The veto was sustained by the Assembly—80 to 28.

A Perjurer Convicted and Sentenced.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 30.—A special from Pittsburg to the *Herald* says: George W. N. Yost, who was convicted of perjury last week, was sentenced this morning, and fined $1,000, to pay the costs of prosecution, and two years hard labor in the Western Penitentiary. Yost is the man who is the inventor of the pedebrated Climax Mower and Reaper, and other inventions and machines connected with it. He will now have time to develop his poetry conceived in his cell. His perjury consisted in false affidavits in the matter of interference, towards the William H. Brown patent. Yost is a native of Titusville, never patent, invented by Hiester and stolen from him by Yost.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Goodrich's elegant side-wheel passenger steamers are upon their respective routes, leaving their docks, foot of Michigan avenue, daily, for nearly every port on Lake Michigan. Also, the stanch upper-cabin propellers for all Green Bay ports three times a week. See advertisement on this page.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Webster Bros.,

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

We offer all over to the trade of the Northwest, for the next 10 days, such inducements in prices of

STRAW GOODS AND FLOWERS

as never before known in this market.

400 cases Bonnet and Ready Hats, in Marios, Regattas, and Fully Varied Shapes, at all sorts of sale colors. 50 cases Ladies' Hats in Alsatian, Canton, Pedal, and and Swiss brilli-ntz.

A large assortment of Italian-Leghorn hats just received.

CHILDREN'S HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

We have connection with our business the manufacture of straw goods, in all the leading and desirable shapes, thus obviating the profit to the consumer.

Therefore retail trade we shall give them the advantage of this a right advance on case prices. We can furnish any style or quality of hat in the market at 25 per cent less than the same will be bought for at any house in Chicago.

Our trimming department is under the supervision of our former able assistants, and ladies can be assured of prompt attention and perfect satisfaction.

We shall, for the convenience of our city customers, carry ribbons, laces, flowers, and such trimmings as are necessary for the completion of hats, in quantities to suit, at correspondingly low prices.

WEBSTER BROS.,

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By HORACE REED & CO.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872,

5,300 pairs Nottingham Curtains.

4,000 pieces Curtain Nets.

150 gross Silk Hair Nets, and

50 gross Cotton Hair Nets.

First-Class Regular Goods to the Trade.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,

44 State-st.

REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE

On Wednesday, May 1, 1872, at 10 o'clock,

DRY GOODS,

Hosiery.

SUSPENDERS, TRIMMINGS,

And a lot of NOTIONS.

Also, large lot of CUTLERY and PLATED WARE

AT AUCTION.

By HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

44 State-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

Mrs. BOWERS

AND THE NEW STAR COMPANY.

This afternoon, for the last time, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. This evening, only time,

THE RUNGS AGAIN.

Thursday—Lady of Lyons, and Irish Lion. Friday—Camille. Saturday Matinee—Camille. Saturday Night—Lucretia Borgia and Callender and Potrucchi.

GLOBE THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

Of the Great, Weird, Enchanting, and Magnificent Spectacular Drama,

THE BLACK CROOK!
THE BLACK CROOK!
THE BLACK CROOK!

Secure your seats early for the last opportunity to witness this grand entertainment.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the gorgeous sensational song and dance artist,

CHAS. WALTERS.

Flash week of

P. L. MORRIS,

the great German Delineator, who will appear as

RICHARD NO 3.

Or, the Tyrannic tyrant of Bridgeport. Second week of

THE BLACKEN OF CROOK.

Unparalleled attraction for this week.

Saturday, grand family matinee.

MARTINO'S HALL.

PROFESSOR C. S. FOWLER, THE EMINENT PHRENOLOGIST,

Will lecture as follows at Martino's Hall, Wednesday evening, May 1. Subject:

Love, Courtship, and Matrimony.

Friday afternoon, May 3, at 3½ o'clock, to ladies only. Subject:

Female Health and Beauty Restored.

Friday evening, May 3. Subject:

Manhood, its Strength, Impairment, and Restoration.

Sunday evening, May 5. Subject:

The Immortality of the Soul, as Proved by the Nature of Man.

Prof. Fowler will give private delineations of character at his consultation rooms.

Private examinations, $3. Examination before the lecture, 50 cents. Admission to lecture, 25 cents.

LECTURE.

Prof. Jos. Haven, D.D.,

WILL LECTURE ON

PALESTINE,

Or, SCENES IN THE HOLY LAND, in Centenary Church, Monroe st. near Morgan, TUESDAY, May 7. Tickets, 50 cents.

DELTA A. LOCKWOOD,

Recently admitted to practice before the bar of the highest tribunal in the land, will

deliver her new lecture, entitled

"Woman and her Relation to the Law."

At Union Park Congregational Church, THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, 1872.

Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CATALOGUE SALE.

A Choice Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ON THIRD FLOOR,

On WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 9 o'clock, at the Rot Front Auction Rooms, 44 and 46 State-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Restaurant & Saloon Fixtures,

AND FURNITURE,

101 West Madison-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, at Rooms, 101 West Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New Open and Top Buggies, Democrat, Concord, and Express Wagons, and New Harness,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, at the Rot Front Auction House, 44 and 46 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dwelling-House,

342 WEST HARRISON-ST.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises. The house is two-story, well adapted for 2 or 4 families, having 12 rooms. Lease of the lot has one year to run from May 1, 1872, which can be renewed.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.

ALSO

A Retail Dry Goods Stock,

ON SECOND FLOOR.

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 2, at 9 o'clock, at the Rot Front, 44 and 46 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WILL SELL THE

Elegant Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture,

Velvet and Brussels Carpets, fine-toned Piano, together with the entire household effects of

DWELLING NO. 569 WABASH-AV.,

On FRIDAY MORNING, May 3, at 10 o'clock,

WEST SIDE.

Regular Saturday Sale

Of an immense collection of

Household Furniture

Of every description.

5 Pianofortes, 75 Carpets, Cooking Stoves, Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, etc.,

On SATURDAY, May 4, at 9½ o'clock, at the Rot Front Auction House 44 and 46 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

Custom Made Clothing

AT AUCTION.

$10,000

Worth of elegant Custom Made Clothing at auction on Wednesday morning, May 1, at our salesroom, No. 162 Michigan-av. These goods are in Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, and must be closed at once.

ELISON & FOSTER,

Auctioneers.

No. 238 Thirty-first-st.

Genteel Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY MORNING, May 3, at 10 o'clock, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, etc., etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,

162 Michigan-av.

1142 Michigan-av.

Genteel Furniture

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell on

Tuesday morning, May 2, at 10 o'clock,

The entire Household Furniture of house No. 1142 Michigan-av., AT AUCTION, consisting of Parlor, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, etc., etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,

162 Michigan-av.

By GEO. F. GORE & CO.,

1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE OF

Custom-made Clothing

In Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests. An invoice of Straw Goods. An invoice of Umbrellas and Parasols. Also Suspenders, Hosiery and Notions, on Thursday, May 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. F. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

416 WABASH-AV.,

16 ROOMS OF

Household Furniture,

AND PIANO,

Parlor and Bedroom Top Chamber Suits, Easy Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Bureaus, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Brussels, Three-Ply and Staff Carpets, &c., on THURSDAY, May 2, at 10 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 393 South Desplaines-st.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, at residence No. 393 South Desplaines-st. the entire contents of said residence, consisting of Parlor, Bed, Dining Room, and Kitchen Fur

POLITICAL.

Continued from First Page.

Trumbull next, and would, it is said, be willing to take both Adams and Trumbull on the same ticket, without regard to the person on the first place.

Edward Atkinson is Chairman of the Massachusetts Delegation, David A. Wells, of the Connecticut, and Edward Harris of the Rhode Island.

In the event of Trumbull's nomination, there is some talk that Henry D. Gilpin would be urged for the second place by the Democracy of the State of New York Convention. The Pennsylvania delegation stands six in number to-day agreed to support Governor Curtin for the Presidency, the vote in all cases to be cast as a unit. A majority desire to have the delegates from the State at large, selected to-day, say: Colonel A. K. McClure, Governor Curtin, Major-General Thomas L. Kane, John Rice Hageman, General Henry L. Cake, Charles F. Baer, R. P. Rowan, and George H. Irwin. Pennsylvania is represented by William A. Ruddeman, John W. Forster, William M. Ball, and Thomas J. Worrall.

Robert Morris, General Wm. B. Thomas, Fred. Dittman, J. H. Jenkens, J. M. Geiser, William H. Armstrong, J. J. Bressing, J. J. Gulsert, Edwin P. Chase, Heinrich Weber, James Walker. The representation of the State to be follows: Joshua Isaac, Smedley Darlington, James W. Lake, S. H. Boyer, Thomas Evans, Joseph R. Chase, Alexander Swin. Dr. A. S. Cumming, C. C. Shoemaker, A. J. Cheny, Charles Buchinger, M. Waters, John W. Scarlf, Joseph Patrick Austin, John Mc-Cue, Thomas M. Scott, F. Dunder, Richard Phillips, J. H. Sorg, Thomas W. Weakly, Colonel J. J. Wilcox, Colonel Thomas Mc-Reabeck, Chas. Howe, R. B. White, H. A. Wood, Wm. Welsh, C. U. Dubisson, Josiah Fo'ord, Wm Brough, David Sterili, O. H. Hudner, Wm. R Scott.

The Illinois delegates are understood, in accordance to an agreement made early to-day, to be one-half for Davis, the remainder for divided equally between Palmer and Trumbull.

The Revenue plank in the platform is yet a disturbing question. A satisfactory conclusion at a late hour to-night had been reached in a conference between the New York and Missouri delegations, but was interrupted on this question. It is rumored that the matter had been committed to David A. Wells to prepare a plank that would reconcile all parties. It is very evident, however, that the ground is very delicate, and the Convention is fraught with more perplexities.

At a meeting to-day of the Minnesota delegation, eleven to nineteen votes were for Trumbull and two for Davis. Though the Southern States were delegations here, they are not represented by so many votes as the Western and Middle States. Florida has a small delegation, including Colonel McCall, Mr. Hamilton is registered from Texas. In addition to the other delegates from Tennessee are A. J. Keller, of the Memphis Avalanche; Colonel Duncan Morrow, of Memphis, and Captain Pittman, of Davidson County, all at the Spencer House.

Kentucky is represented by a considerable delegation from various parts of the State. Many of them are stopping in Covington, at hotels near the depot. It was convenient for them to attend the State Convention which assembled there to-day. Other delegates are expected to-morrow. John Mason Brown is at Elliston House, or that side of the river, while Gratio Clay is at the Clinton House, in the same city.

While Republicans are largely in the ascendent here, there are a number of few prominent Democrats who are about to abandon the ship of ex-rebs. General John Breckenridge is in Covington. Illinois is particularly prolific in delegates; seventy-five of them were quartered at the Gibson, and it is said that there are 600 from that part of the State in which Bloomington is situated, but this is probably an exaggeration. It is quite clear that the influence is not evenly distributed throughout the country. Some States have immense delegations, while others are by no means powerfully represented, at least in numbers.

The first sensation of to-morrow will be the assembling of the Reunion and Reform Convention at Mozart Hall. It must not be remembered, is not a Republican Convention, and is called without respect to party by the Reunion and Reform Association of this city. It was not, it is claimed, called at this time to be a rival Convention, but simply to ascertain whether co operation between the two would not be promoted by the coincidence. This body has been somewhat overshadowed by the interest that gathers about the other Convention, but it will have a full representation in the very considerable assemblage in numbers and influence. The same delegates in many instances appointed to both Conventions, and there will doubtless be an arrangement so far as sessions are concerned, to enable them in the main to attend both bodies. The Reunion Convention will be called to order by Judge William B. Caldwell, President of the Cincinnati Association. Judge John B Stall will be elected Temporary President, and, after the appointment of Committees, a permanent organization, a recess will be taken, so as to allow the delegates to be present at the opening of the Liberal Republican Convention, which occurs at Industrial Exposition Hall at noon. It is possible a second session of the Reunion and Reform Convention will not be held on Wednesday, by which plenty of time will be given to enrol delegates, and provide for a satisfactory organization on the following day. It is the desire of the parties interested in the two bodies that common ground may be found to stand upon, but the influential among the Reunion and Reformers say they will not present a candidate for President, who, with the maximum of Republican popularity and misgiven of Democratic strength, can defeat Davis. The first ballots for the office Who, of all the named candidates, will receive the necessary requisites for a nomination, remains a degree as Mr. Adams.

The Louisville Courier-Journal on the Liberal Movement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow will publish an article against the nomination of Judge Davis and Senator Palmer. It says either would be badly beaten if juggled through the Convention. We have to say for the Courier-Journal that it asks only a fair show of practical integrity and strength by the Liberal movement to give it hearty support. It nevertheless is the case that the Courier-Journal cannot be made to win. If we are to be beaten, we prefer to go down, head and tail erect, with our colors flying. We shall not undertake the responsibility of crying a certain feature of the great independent press will go into this movement it will win. If, seeking to do so, that press can't see its way clear, the movement will lose. It can't stand without the Liberal press, and, as far as we are concerned, we decline to profit by the cowardice of Democratic Deserting Hall find easier, safer, and better occupation. There are half a dozen candidates whose nomination would split the Republican party. The split is an indispensable result.

Mr. Greeley's Last Word on the Tariff Question.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Despatches received to-night state that the New York Tribune for to-morrow will contain a long article, entitled "Shall we Protect?" in which Mr. Greeley says: "We have said that if the Convention should see fit to place its candidate on a platform hostile to the protection of home industry, it would thereby preclude our supporting them; and yet we have not said that their platform would be wholly objectionable to us. If Lyon's Kalharion be faithfully applied once a week, it is there to stay. In this order it might be impossible that the hair should decay, wither, fall out, or become gray. Should it, that it would be refreshed with nightly dews and sunlit rains, should become luxuriant and glossy, and its original beautiful preparation not only keeps the hair alive and the skin of the head in a healthy and clean condition, but also prevents dandruff. It imparts to these almost invisible, and very beautiful properties to these almost invisible, and very beautiful properties to the roots of the hair and vigor to the fibers.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL FINISHED three-story and basement brick house, with hot and cold water and bath-rooms, and all modern improvements. Apply to FOWLER, 279 South Water-st.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF the building No. 100 Lake-st., recently occupied by Messrs. Hall & Ruckel as a wholesale grocery store, and we have, in expressing a preference for Adams, at least demonstrated that there is no united attempt at Democratic dictation, and have saved Liberal Republicans from the imputation of setting up a mere mask show to the Democratic party. An attempt to revive the system of nominating Presidential candidates by Congressional caucus which broke down in 1824 from its own rottenness, or by proscriptive and anathematic. The proclaimed purpose of the Cincinnati Convention is a reform of government, and if the Convention does what we say it will aim to present a candidate for President, who, with the maximum of Republican popularity and misgiven of Democratic strength, can defeat Davis. The first ballots for the office Who, of all the named candidates, will receive the necessary requisites for a nomination, remains a degree as Mr. Adams.

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Speech of Senator Schurz in the Kentucky State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The following is an extract from the speech of Carl Schurz at the Kentucky State Liberal Convention to-day:

What are the ends we are striving for? In the first place to reunite in the bonds of a common and fraternal national sentiment all those who, but a short time ago, were disunited in that great conflict which now lies behind us. In the second place, to give this country an honest, pure and Constitutional Government by raising the standard of morality in our political life. Following up that line of duty we shall be helpfully wise. What have we got to do? Think of the line of has passed when the Republicans in the country who are dissatisfied with the powers that be, and the system that is lorded over them, contemplated merely a meeting for the purpose of consultation at Cincinnati. The movement has grown so strong now that it can stand upon its own legs and act upon its own responsibility. Not consultation and action immediately following on the edict of the money of drawing pistil juries since September, 1868, was the goal, and moved leave to enter a nolle pros. in the indictments against Jefferson Davis, and that the prisoners be released.

The motion was granted, the prisoners entered, and the prisoners turned over to the Territorial Marshal, to be released during the day unless steps are taken to prevent it.

The number that are to be set at liberty is 48, including 3 for murder, 10 for larceny and lascivious cohabitation, 3 for assaults, 3 for riot, and 5 for libel.

The Court also ordered the transfer from the United States marshal to the Territorial Marshal, of some 40 prisoners for various crimes, not yet indicted.

Indian Depredations—Generals Howard and Crook—The Proposed New Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Arizona advices say that the Apaches have captured the last mule train running from the Bradshaw District, and the Tiger Company are now unable to ship their ore.

Generals Howard and Crook had a long conference with Governor Safford. Colonel Howard will visit Southern Arizona.

The Committee of One Hundred, in executive session, is considering the proposition of the St. Louis delegation, with reference to the building of the Thirty-fifth parallel road.

Bank Robbery and Murder in Adair County, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, five men, mounted on splendid horses, dashed into the town of Columbia, Adair County, and stopped and dismounted at the Deposit Bank Two, with pistols in hand, held the horses, and three, with revolvers, entered the bank. Four unarmed gentlemen, including the cashier, R. A. C. Marrs, were in the banking house. Mr. Marrs, Garnett, were inside. The men demanded the keys of the safe, and one attempted to shoot Garnett, who, in the struggle for the pistol, the explosion of which burned his hand. All the gentlemen in the bank escaped, except the cashier, who stood his ground, refusing, under fearful threats, to unlock the safe. One of the desperadoes then fired, and the party commenced to pillage the bank of all the money out of the safe which they could not open. Meanwhile, one of the robbers fired pistols in all directions, driving every one out of the street. The rush was so sudden that the men secured their horses and dashed out. The robbers mounted their horses and dashed out. The robbers mounted their horses and dashed out. The citizens then organized and started in pursuit, and, at last accounts, were gaining rapidly on the villains. The amount of money secured is reported to be \$15,000. Garnett was a prominent citizen of Clayton. He was shot in the abdomen in Elkton, on Sunday, and died next day.

David Nichols, a Boston broker, was arrested yesterday charged with forging the name of Corbin, of New York, another broker, to a note for \$,970, and was held to answer in \$15,000 bail.

A terrific hail storm passed over De Kalb at 5 p. o'clock yesterday afternoon, covering the ground to a depth of nearly an inch. The fruit trees suffered greatly.

—Lieutenant-Governor Grovelly, of Missouri, died at his home in Cedar County, Sunday morning last, after a brief illness. Governor Grovelly had been prominent in State politics for many years, and served a term in Congress from 1860 to 1866.

DIED.

CLARKE—April 28, at the residence of her father, No. 27 Hudson, wife of Commodore Lyon Clarke, eldest daughter of Wm. H. and Fanny H. Clarke, aged 19 years and 11 months.

Funeral at her father's residence, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, May 1, by Dr. Gregg. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

HALSE—On the 29th April, Mrs. Elisa Sadler Halse, aged 72 years.

The funeral will leave No. 32 Randolph street, at 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon.

WARRINER—In this city, April 29, of convulsions, William Henry, second son of Theodore and Sarah E. Warriner, aged 5 months and 5 days.

Funeral from the residence, 192 North Rucker street, at 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 1.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BLAKE—Suddenly, of heart disease, in this city, Mrs. Abbie T., wife of Joseph C. Bask, of Champaign, Ill., aged 39 years.

The remains to be taken to the latter city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hall's Hair Renewer Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Sold everywhere. Depot 53 Barclay-st., New York.

The mother can rest upon these words. Soothing syrup to give rest and health to her child.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common with young men, can be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Hovey Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers of the late war. Highest prize, \$5,000. Tickets, two for \$1. Address PAYNE & HUBBARD, 40 Exchange-st., Boston.

Nature gives us teeth, but she does not preserve and purify them. That must be done with fragrant SOZODONT. Those who use it are not troubled with toothache, and their breath is made invulnerable to all destructive influences of the daily use of this beneficent preparation.

Wanted—Agents to sell the Family Physician of Dr. Chase's Receipts and Domestic Debility, the Parlor Physician and Mystic of Culbert's Herb Cologne. Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

No head with a brain in it that has ever witnessed the operation of Dixon's Chronical Hair Invigorator, on bald, dry, weak or thin hair, can doubt for one moment its recreating properties. It literally compels the hair to grow and beautifies with a strength and the fairest hue.

Phases and Organs. Full stock of Hallett, Davis & Co.'s pianos, Smith's American organs, and Great Union Co.'s piano for sale or to rent on the most favorable terms. Second-hand pianos and second-hand pianos from $200 to $300, at the warerooms. W. W. KIMBALL, 426 and 428 Michigan-av.

Keep the Hair Unblemished.—"I am like an old hemlock—withered at the top," said a venerable lady to a friend who asked her age. "Why don't you touch up your gray hair with Lyon's Kalharion?" was the reply. "I would be ashamed to do so," was the response. "Why so?" "Because I am old enough to be honest." Lyon's Kalharion is perfectly applied once a week. It is there to stay. In this order it might be impossible that the hair should decay, wither, fall out, or become gray. Should it, that it would be refreshed with nightly dews and sunlit rains, should become luxuriant and glossy, and its original beautiful preparation not only keeps the hair alive and the skin of the head in a healthy and clean condition, but also prevents dandruff. It imparts to these almost invisible, and very beautiful properties to these almost invisible, and very beautiful properties to the roots of the hair and vigor to the fibers.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL FINISHED three-story and basement brick house, with hot and cold water and bath-rooms, and all modern improvements. Apply to FOWLER, 279 South Water-st.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF the building No. 100 Lake-st., recently occupied by Messrs. Hall & Ruckel as a wholesale grocery store, and we have, in expressing a preference for Adams, at least demonstrated that there is no united attempt at Democratic dictation, and have saved Liberal Republicans from the imputation of setting up a mere mask show to the Democratic party. An attempt to revive the system of nominating Presidential candidates by Congressional caucus which broke down in 1824 from its own rottenness, or by proscriptive and anathematic. The proclaimed purpose of the Cincinnati Convention is a reform of government, and if the Convention does what we say it will aim to present a candidate for President, who, with the maximum of Republican popularity and misgiven of Democratic strength, can defeat Davis. The first ballots for the office Who, of all the named candidates, will receive the necessary requisites for a nomination, remains a degree as Mr. Adams.

The Louisville Courier-Journal on the Liberal Movement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow will publish an article against the nomination of Judge Davis and Senator Palmer. It says either would be badly beaten if juggled through the Convention. We have to say for the Courier-Journal that it asks only a fair show of practical integrity and strength by the Liberal movement to give it hearty support. It nevertheless is the case that the Courier-Journal cannot be made to win. If we are to be beaten, we prefer to go down, head and tail erect, with our colors flying. We shall not undertake the responsibility of crying a certain feature of the great independent press will go into this movement it will win. If, seeking to do so, that press can't see its way clear, the movement will lose. It can't stand without the Liberal press, and, as far as we are concerned, we decline to profit by the cowardice of Democratic Deserting Hall find easier, safer, and better occupation. There are half a dozen candidates whose nomination would split the Republican party. The split is an indispensable result.

Mr. Greeley's Last Word on the Tariff Question.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Despatches received to-night state that the New York Tribune for to-morrow will contain a long article, entitled "Shall we Protect?" in which Mr. Greeley says: "We have said that if the Convention should see fit to place its candidate on a platform hostile to the protection of home industry, it would thereby preclude our supporting them; and yet we have not said that their platform would be wholly objectionable to us. If Lyon's Kalharion be faithfully applied once a week, it